BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. [ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.] BANGOR ME. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1882. VOLUME XLIX---NUMBER 36.

BANGOR

Daily Whig and Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS

at East End Kenduskeag Bridge

BY

BOUTELLE & BURR

C A BOUTELLE EDITOR

r $4 00 for six months
Invariably in advance.

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

EVERY FRIDAY

WHIG AND COURIER
Invariably in advance

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To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

[illegible]

... WILLIAM CROSBY

STATE OF MAINE

... Court of Probate, January A D 1882

... petition ORDERED That said ... notice to all persons interested ... of the petition and this ... be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier a ... printed in Bangor in said county ... appear at a Court of Probate for ... at the Probate Office in said ... next at ... in the forenoon and show cause if ... why the prayer of said petitioner ... be granted.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge
... of the petition and order thereon
... F ROBINSON Register

[illegible]

—AND—

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—AT—

A R GOULD & CO.'S,
100 EXCHANGE ST.

Lubin's Extracts.

A the leading odors for sale by the ounce at

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Don't forget the place.
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This wonderful remedy combines within itself all the virtues of the entire medical practice ... MAGNETISM AND ABSORPTION. For BACK ACHE and all Kidney ... and Bladder affection ... The very worst forms of disease ... It can be ... perfectly harmless ... Patented in United States, Canada, England, Belgium, France and Germany. J E Lincoln of Bangor ... AGENT ... druggists or ... have whatever they order ... The RETAIL price is $2 ... They ... sketches from persons cured ...

HARTFORD Conn March 14, 1881

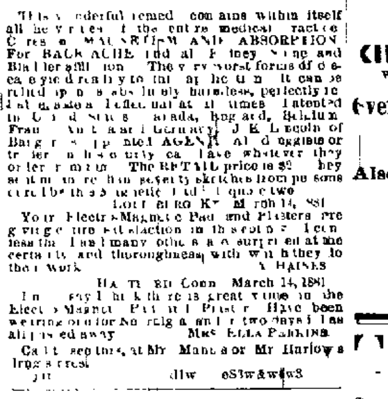
Your Electro-Magnetic Pad and Plasters are giving entire satisfaction ... I can ... many ... surprised at the certainty and thoroughness with which they do their work
N HAINES

HARTFORD Conn March 14, 1881

In ... there is great virtue in the Electro-Magnetic Pad and Plaster. Have been wearing one for ... two days ... all ... away
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Call ... at Mr Mann's or Mr Harlow's drug store
... dlw eS3w&w4w3

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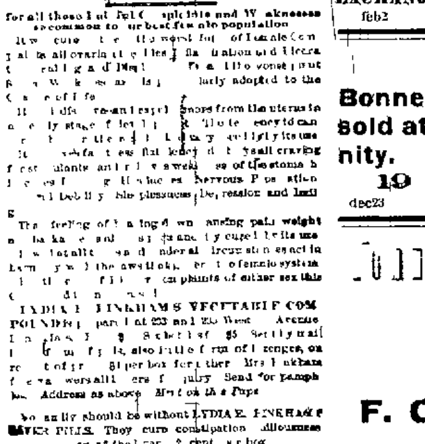
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For all those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population

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LYDIA E PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND ... at 233 and 235 Western Avenue ... Price $1 ... Six bottles for $5 ... also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

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Dealer in Wood and Charcoal,
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Jan18 1m

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Cor. Hammond and Franklin Sts.,
BANGOR, - - - MAINE.
DANIEL F. DAVIS. CHARLES A. BAILEY.
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BUY THE ... BY GOING TO S·AW'S.

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KID AND BUCK LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS,

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AGENTS FOR

Austin's Patent Expanding Water Conductor.

Old Wooden Gutters Lined with Galvanized Iron, Copper or Tin

EXCHANGE, COR. YORK STREET, - - - - BANGOR, ME.
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Photographic Studio,

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jan28 S&W2w

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—AT—

Thompson & Kellogg's.
feb4

...

The annual meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Penobscot Exchange in Bangor, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the above named meeting the company will determine whether the drive in the "West Branch" this year shall be made by the Company or let at auction. If the Company decide to let the drive the Directors of said company will put the same up at auction at the office of the Treasurer of said Company in Bangor, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

Per order of Directors.
ABRAM MOOR, Clerk, P L D. C
Bangor, Jan 28th, 1882
an28 td

... S.

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Front Street.
jan25

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The public are invited to call and examine her work. Hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Bangor, Feb. 7th, 1882. 3w*

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Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

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Gentlemen For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Pharmaceutical product of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

SURE REMEDY AT LAST Price 25cts
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.
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CURE YOUR CORNS

—BY USING—

Schlotterbeck's CORN, WART AND BUNION SOLVENT.

Removes Corns, Bunions, Callous and Warts.

Entirely harmless. It is not a caustic. It dries instantly and will not soil anything

Price 25c a Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System

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Having decided to close up my retail business, I am offering my goods at

A Great Reduction From Former Prices,

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at about one-half price. I shall, from time to time add new goods, when I can buy them much under price and give my customers the benefit of such good bargains. I have just received a large invoice of Hamburgs cheaper than ever before shown in this State.

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RUBBER COATED SCYTHES,

Temper Not Started by Polishing, but Tempered, New Process.

Copyrighted. Prices on application.
FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me
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Whig and Courier.

Daily Established 1834—Weekly, 1815

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For one square (one inch in space) one insertion	$1 00
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For one square three times in the Daily	1 50
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For half square, three times	1 00
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TRESCOTT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

SOME SILLY REPORTS REFUTED.

The President Aware of Every Word Written.

HE CRITICIZED PARAGRAPH WRITTEN BY MR TRESCOTT, HIMSELF
[Special Cor N Y Tribune]

WASHINGTON, Feb 9 For the past two weeks, newspapers with which hostility to Mr Blaine has developed almost into a mania, have been filled with denunciations of the late Secretary of State—charges against him of bad faith in his official action, ridicule of his foreign policy, declarations that if the President had not discovered facts which Mr. Blaine had concealed from him the country would have been involved in war with Chili etc, etc These charges have been taken up here to a certain extent by a class of Republicans who seem to feel that for some reason Mr Blaine's influence and the prestige of his long and brilliant public career must be destroyed if it is a possible thing to do so Their eagerness in this direction has been noticeable. The result has been a clatter which might lead any one, a stranger to the whole business to suppose that Mr Blaine has declared war against some foreign power in his own hand and issued a call for troops

The friends of Mr Blaine in Congress and many men in both parties, who, though not his personal friends, admire his foreign policy so far as they know it have patiently awaited the development of the facts, believing that they would show not only that he had done nothing worthy of censure but that his policy throughout had been both able and dignified, and, as with all the great Secretaries of State thoroughly American—not in any provincial sense but in the best meaning of the word Mr Blaine's critics had an advantage in the way in which the facts and documents in the Chili Peru controversy have been pitchforked upon the public at intervals of two or three days By this time however, all the essential facts are known and as the members of Congress are becoming better acquainted with them the impression is evidently growing that Mr Blaine has the better of the controversy, and that his course as Secretary of State in this matter will win the approval of the American people Expressions like these are not heard solely among Republicans A number of Democrats, who believe in 'America for Americans,' heartily approve Mr Blaine's action, and it is not impossible that there will be some expression of this feeling before long in Congress

The serious charge against Mr. Blaine, if any one of them is serious, is that he did not fully and clearly advise the President of all the points contained in Mr Trescott's instructions It might be sufficient to say in answer to this that no man would be so foolish as to attempt such a concealment, even if he were disposed to do an act of that kind, just a few days before he was to leave office and when discovery would be inevitable But there is no need of reasoning, is there is positive circumstantial evidence on this point The following facts, most of which are now public for the first time, may be accepted as conclusive

After Mr Trescott's appointment had been resolved upon Mr Blaine drew a rough draft of his instructions, filling out some parts completely and then handing it to Mr Trescott for such suggestions and additions as he might deem desirable for authority in the mission upon which he was to enter When Mr Trescott had completed his suggestions and returned the manuscript to Mr Blaine the Secretary completed the draft. It was then copied from the manuscript, both of Mr Blaine and Mr Trescott, by two clerks in the State Department, on half sheets of large dispatch paper, writing only on one side Written in large hand and wide lines, it covered thirty-three pages The rough manuscript partly Mr Blaine's and partly Mr Trescott's, was then thrown in the waste basket and the clean copy, made as described, became the original despatch and was submitted by Mr Blaine to the President, and read carefully to him for correction The President listened with the close attention which every one who has ever conversed with him knows to be habitual with him, and suggested four corrections, which were accordingly made Mr Blaine then stated to the President that it might be well to add a paragraph, to exclude the idea of any special desire on the part of the United States Government to consider itself an umpire in the Chili-Peru controversy

The next day, or possibly two days after, Mr Blaine took back the despatch with the paragraph added in his own handwriting, and pasted it on to the end of the last sheet in different colored paper. He again read it carefully to the President. The added paragraph was as follows, and will be recognized as the concluding words of the despatch already published.

You will not indicate any wish that the Government of the United States should act as umpire in the adjudication now between contending Powers. Should an invitation to that effect be extended, you will communicate by telegraph for instructions The single and simple desire of this Government is to see a just and honorable peace at the earliest day practicable, and if any other American Government can more effectively aid in producing this auspicious result, the United States will cordially sustain it and lend such cooperation as the circumstances may demand.

The copy for Mr. Trescott was then made and, as usual, the press copy for the Department, taken from it. When Mr. Blaine retired from the Department he took the orignal drafts of his own despatches with him, not for publication in any event without the President's permission, but for his personal protection in just such cases as this. He has shown the original despatch to several friends, and one of them, a well known lawyer, declared that if there were a trial at law to establish the identity of the paper with the one read to the President, the evidence is conclusive and irrefragable.

Thus far there is no good authority for saying that the President has himself authorized statements in contradiction of Mr. Blaine's, and these facts are given in answer to misstatements from other sources than the President. It is a significant fact, that as soon as Mr. Trescott was informed of the President's desire to send him to South America, he had a long private interview with the President, at which Mr. Blaine was not present In this interview it was supposed that the President communicated his views in full to Mr Trescott and that in return, the latter gave him the store of information and suggestion with which his mind was filled on this question It was after this interview with the President that Mr Trescott assisted in drafting he instructions to himself, and Mr Blaine has said to several friends that the identical paragraph over which a controversy has been sought was penned by Mr Trescott just as it appears in the official instruction

This fact, which has not been made known before, puts Mr Blaine's critics in a ludicrous plight Their first charge against him was that he had taken his action without the President's knowledge When this was met with the statement that the President was consulted they shifted their ground and said that, while the President was consulted, it was only upon the general questions, and they charged that Mr. Blaine put the instruction then agreed upon in such highly inflammable phraseology that when the President discovered it, he instantly recalled it. The facts are as he has been seen, that Mr. Trescott himself wrote the paragraph which was the text of Secretary Frelinghuysen's revoking letter, that he wrote it after a long talk with the President and that the completed letter was then read to the President and corrections made in accordance with his suggestions Mr. Trescott, it need hardly be said, is one of the most prudent and accomplished diplomatists this country has produced, and those who have seen in the offending paragraph sure proof of Mr. Blaine's "recklessness," will now be obliged to reconstruct their theories of the case No one who knows Mr Blaine will suspect him of any desire to disavow the responsibility of this paragraph. He warmly approved of it and does so still The incident simply shows that the zeal which has animated the recent crusade has been personal and political, not national. In short some people have been doing what the Democratic Senators were always saying they were going to do but never did—they've been jumping on Blaine" In fact, it seems that all this time they've been jumping on Mr Trescott

A word may not be out of place regarding this paragraph It merely instructed Mr Trescott that in case Chili avowed her intention to insult the United States he should suspend diplomatic relations and telegraph for further instructions Mr Frelinghuysen so changed the instruction, that, even if Chili did avow her intention to insult the United States, Mr Trescott should take no action until he received further instructions from Washington A witty Congressman says that the difference between the instructions of Blaine and those of Frelinghuysen is, that if Chili spit in Trescott's face Blaine instructed him to resent it on the spot, whereas Frelinghuysen instructed him, even if his face should be spit on to refer it to Washington to determine whether any resentment should be shown But, aside from this jocose and exaggerated illustration, it is plain from the language of Mr. Blaine's instruction that he did not expect such an untoward event to occur and the instruction was accordingly hypothetical only But even if it had occurred and diplomatic relation had been suspended, that by no means indicated the remotest approach to war. Suspension of diplomatic relation is not an infrequent occurrence and is indeed very rarely the prelude to war The only force with which Mr Blaine menaced Chili at all was the combined public opinion and interposition of all the American Nations to save Peru from destruction and to stop internecine war on this continent. As a matter of fact, altogether regardless of Mr Frelinghuysen's instructions and without its being known Chili disavowed the intention of insulting the United States In view of this fact, the hue and cry that Mr Blaine's demand for such an avowal would probably have carried the United States into a war begins to border on the ridiculous

STATE NEWS.

Androscoggin

The *Journal* says There have been forwarded from Auburn, this week 1920 cases of shoes The run more than holds its own Orders are coming in from new customers. The shipments would have made a much larger showing had not two of the larger factories been shut down for repairs, several days

The *Journal* says Mr Augustus Clark, of New Gloucester a young man about 26 years of age, was kicked in the head while unharnessing a horse, last Tuesday night He was found stretched senseless on the earth Wednesday morning, Clark was reported in a semi conscious condition There was a concussion of the brain, and possibly a fracture of the skull, although his physician is not positive in regard to the latter Mr Clark has a chance to recover.

The *Journal* publishes the following The *Morning Star* thinks Bates College officers and friends may be well pleased at their cognition of its merits and services which it has recently received from various quarters Rev. E E Hale very pleasantly commends the institution The Boston *Herald* speaks approvingly of its work and Editor Haskell a native of Maine points its testimony by a cash gift of $1000 The Boston *Transcript* also speaks words of cheer President Cheney writes —"One good work certainly is being done for the College Many persons are learning for the first time what it is, as well as what it has done, and what it promises to do" The *Star* says "the College needs only to be more widely and fully known to win golden opinions from all classes of people God never allows an institution to attain in so short a time such a remarkable degree of success without somewhere providing the means to meet its growing needs.' And we may add that man's need is God's providence Bates College has done good work and sent forth many able men, and also its lady graduates are proving themselves efficient and energetic in their respective fields. The fact that the College is not wealthy, that it is a college for the masses, has drawn to it a class of young men and maidens of the very best material Most have had their own way to make in the college and world, and thus they have felt the value of their time and the necessity of thorough study Hence we think we may confidently say that no college has sent out in so few years of existence more able and successful graduates, both men and women, than Bates.

Aroostook

The *Republican* says A barn belonging to Robert McKelvery, Fort Fairfield, was burned last Wednesday night. Loss $200, no insurance

Cumberland

The *Press* says. George Grace, a boy 12 years old, of Cape Elizabeth, stole a fifty-four pound cheese from the Maine Central freight depot in Portland. He put it into a meal bag, dragged it through the snow to his sled near by and hauled it to a merchant to whom he sold it for 50 cents The boy was arrested.

The term of the Maine Medical School opened at Brunswick, Thursday.

The *Press* says a Portland man named O'Hara, is reported by the police as having been on a spree, and when his stable was entered his horse was so far gone for want of food and drink it could not eat. Mr. Chase will investigate. It is said the horse had nothing to eat or drink for a week.

The *Argus* says that the mother of Chas. W. Brown, the defaulting drummer of W. P Chase & Co, at Portland, was unable to settle up the affair, as they received letters, Wednesday, from two other customers to whom he had sent bills the 1st of January stating that they held Brown's receipts for the amounts. This angered Mr. Chase exceedingly and he refused point blank to sign the fellow's bonds, so Brown was taken back to jail. An officer was also present in Portland with a writ from Lewiston parties to arrest him for board bills which he owes in that city, in case he was set at liberty. The city marshal of Taunton also writes that Brown is a "bad lot"

Franklin

The Farmington *Herald* sports a compositor who is a marvel of the age. He quits work at 6 P. M., walks three miles to his boarding house, gets his supper buttons on a clean paper collar and walks nine miles to a dance He never misses a reel. At 3 A M he gallantly escorts a lively country Miss to her rural home, and then gathers himself for the home stretch. Reaching the boarding house at the breakfast hour he snatches a cup of coffee and a roll, covers the remaining three miles in less than an hour, earns that the thermometer shows 20° below opens the office, builds a fire from a pile of green wood, and puts in ten hours at his case

The *Chronicle* says that A D Starbird of Salem, is probably getting out the most birch and maple lumber of any man in that section He claims to have seven hundred cords cut and partly at his mill now, and he is expecting to get one thousand He cuts and hauls it with his own team, and is going to saw it with his own saw and crew.

Piscataquis

The *Observer* says The friends of Rev L. W. Gowen of Milo, made him a visit Tuesday evening Jan 31. Presents of cash and other equally acceptable articles were made to the amount of $33 66 Other recent presents have increased this amount to over $50 00 The F W B Society have had no trouble in fully meeting their financial obligations to Mr Gowen the past year, and hope to retain his services for another year

Somerset.

The *Reporter* says business in the lumber line has been very brisk at Mercer during the past week

The *Reporter* says diphtheria, in a malignant form, has visited the family of Silas Raymond, of Harmony

Waldo

The *Journal* says Happening at the Belfast foundry recently, the scribe watched Mr Geo S Chase mould a small article to be cast in brass Asking the gentleman what he was doing, he said—"Making bag strings" "Bag strings" "Yes bag strings" replied the foundryman Going to a box he produced some already made and explained their use They were in reality bag ties or fasteners, the invention of Mr Charles M Bradford, of this city The fastener is designed to close the mouth of full bags, which is now invariably done by the use of manila yarns. The fastener is composed of two small bars, elliptical in shape about four inches long, closed at one end by a sliding hinge This is clasped around the outside of the bag, the open ends brought together and held by a lever The inner edges of the machine are corrugated so it will hold tightly to the bag The advantage is you have a permanent fastener always at hand as it can be made fast to the bag Mr Bradford says that recently he purchased, at one of our stores a bag of corn, the merchant spending much time in finding a string to tie up the bag He then and there resolved to invent something to take the place of the manila yarn with the above result. Mr Bradford has applied for a patent One thousand have been ordered made to test their practical use. They can be made at a cost of a few cents

Washington.

The Machias *Union* says by upsetting or breaking a lamp in his barn an evening last week Mr A W Bowker, at Marshfield had a narrow escape from serious fire The fire ignited the chaff, and in putting it out Mr B burned his hands considerably

York

The *Times* says that Mrs Jefferson Whitten, of Saco who has been in the insane asylum at Augusta for fourteen years died last Saturday and was brought to Saco and buried

CHURCH DIRECTORY

[*All notices for this department must be sent in before 6½ P M on Friday to secure insertion*]

Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock after noon services at 3½ o'clock, prayer meeting at 7 o'clock, P M

FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL—Broadway near State Supported by voluntary contributions Sittings free Preaching service at 10½ A M Sunday School, 12 M Supplied by Rev C J H Ropes

HAMMOND ST CONGREGATIONAL—Hammond street corner High. Rev Henry L Griffin Pastor Residence 125 Hammond street Services 10 3 A M Evening service 7 o'clock

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL—French Street, near State, Rev Geo W Field, Pastor Preaching at 10½ A M and 7½ P M, by Rev Wm. H Fenn of Portland

FIRST BAPTIST—Harlow St, corner Center Rev F T Hazlewood Pastor Preaching at 10 30, Sabbath School immediately following No service in the afternoon except the first Sunday in each month when the Lord's Supper will be observed. Evening service at 7 P M.

SECOND BAPTIST—Columbia Street, Rev Geo B Ilsley, Pastor, residence 22 Ohio Street. Preaching at 10.30 A M. Sunday School at 11 45 A M. Communion service at 3 P M the first Sunday of each month. Evening services at 7 o'clock Seats free to all

FIRST FREE BAPTIST—Essex St near State, Rev R L Howard, Pastor Services at 10.30 A M Sabbath School at close of service Sabbath School concert at 3 P M every first Sabbath in the month

FIRST METHODIST—corner Pine and Somerset streets Rev N G Axtell Pastor

FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL MISSION in Pine Street Methodist Church Preaching service by Rev J B Hawes at 2½ o'clock P M Sunday School immediately following All invited Seats free

UNION ST METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Union St corner Clinton, Rev G N Eldridge, Pastor Preaching in forenoon Sunday School at close of forenoon service

INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL—(Unitarian) Union St, corner Main Rev S J Stewart as tor Services at 10 30 A M Sunday School at close of morning service

UNIVERSALIST—Park St, near Center Services every Sunday at 10½ A M, and 7½ P M, Rev W H Jewell, Pastor Sabbath School at 11 45 A M

ST JOHN'S EPISCOPAL—French St. Rev William Allen Fiske Rector Subject of sermon at 0 30 A M "The Idlers in the market place" Sermon at Vesper service at 4 P M, "Seeing through a glass, darkly"

ST JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC—York St., Rev Edward McSweeney, Pastor

ST MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC—Cedar St., corner First, Rev M C O'Brien Pastor

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN—State Street. Services at 3 P M, on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month All are invited

WEST BANGOR CHAPEL—Preaching at 2.30 P M Sabbath School at 3 45 Prayer meeting Sabbath evening

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—West Bangor, Hammond street. Prayer meeting at 7 P M Preaching at 3 P M Bible School at close of afternoon service Seats free to all Preaching by Rev R L Howard Sundays, excepting the first Sunday of each month

EAST BANGOR CONGREGATIONAL—Preaching at 10½ A M Prayer meeting at 7½ P M Regular weekly prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock

SECOND FREE BAPTIST, East Bangor, Rev R L Howard. Preaching at 2 P M Union Sabbath School at 1 P M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P M, Wednesday evening Prayer meeting at 7½. Monthly Conference at 3 o'clock Saturday preceding the first Sabbath of each month

HILLSIDE SCHOOL-HOUSE,—Sabbath School at 2½ P M

ESSEX ST SCHOOL-HOUSE.—Preaching at 2 P M

Advent Christian Church, Eld O S French pastor, worship at Concert Hall. Morning prayer meeting at 10½, preaching at 3 P M., evening prayer meetings Sunday and Wednesday evening at 7½ P M.

CROSBYVILLE SCHOOLHOUSE. Sabbath School at 2½ P M

KITTREDGE SCHOOL HOUSE—Stillwater Ave Sabbath School in the afternoon. Prayer meeting, evening at 7 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—Johnson's Hall, Main Street. services every Sunday, at the usual hours All are invited.

BREWER.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL,—Services at 10.30 A M Rev C A. Beckwith, Pastor

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL,—at Brewer Village.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Main St., Rev C A Southard, Pastor Morning service at 10.30, to be followed by Sabbath School Evening service at 7

HOLDEN

CONGREGATIONAL. Preaching services at 10.30 A M. Sunday School at close of morning service. Social meeting at 7 P. M

DEDHAM.

Preaching at 2 P. M.

EDDINGTON BEND

METHODIST,—Sunday School at 1 P M Preaching at 2½.

ORONO.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services morning and evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Rev. L. L Hanscom, Pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday School at close of morning service.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC,—Rev F X. Trudel, Pastor of St. Joseph's, at Oldtown, officiates alternately at the two churches.

UNIVERSALIST—Morning service at 10 30 A M and Sabbath School at close of the service. Rev C. E. Churchill, Pastor.

OLDTOWN.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services morning and evening. Sabbath School after morning service. H A. Freeman, Pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday Evening.

BAPTIST—Seats free Sabbath School at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 2½, Bible Reading 7 30 P M Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evening. All are invited

ST JAMES' EPISCOPAL,—Holy Communion at 10.30 A M Sunday School 2 P M, evening service at 3 P M

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Services 2½ and 7 P M

UNIVERSALIST Sabbath School at 10½ A M Preaching at 2½ P M

ST JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC—Rev F X Trudel Pastor Services at 10½ A M

SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION Meetings at Union Hall Sunday Jan 15, and every fourth Sunday for the year following at 10 A M and 2 P M Children's Progressive Lyceum at 11½ A. M

MILFORD

CONGREGATIONAL—Service afternoon at 2.30 followed by Sabbath School H A Freeman Pastor Prayer meeting Tuesday evening

HAMPDEN

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev C D Crane, acting Pastor Services at 10½ A M and 7 P M

METHODIST—Rev A S Townsend Pastor Services at 10.30 A M Sabbath School immediately after services Social services in the evening at 7 o'clock

WINTERPORT

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Main Street—Rev G Pratt, Pastor Services at 10½ A M. Sabbath School 12 M Evening service 7 30

CONGREGATIONAL. Rev M Blanchard Pastor Services 10 30 A M Sabbath School, 12 M Evening service, 7 30

LINCOLN

METHODIST CHURCH Rev F A Bragdon Pastor Service alternate Sundays at 10.30 A M, and 7 P M Sunday school every Sunday

CONGREGATIONAL. Sermon at 10½ A M Sabbath School immediately after Social service at 7½ P M

MATTAWAMKEAG

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Rev F A Bragdon Pastor Service on alternate Sundays at 10.30 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 11 30 A M Social meeting at 7.30 P M Class meeting Saturday at 7.30 P M

WINN

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev F A. Bragdon Pastor Services alternate Sabbaths at 3 P M in Town Hall

CARMEL.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Preaching every two weeks at 10 30 A M Sabbath School immediately after the Service Social meeting at P M S B Sabbath School and Social service every Sabbath

ORRINGTON

M E CHURCH Rev C B Besse Pastor Services at 1 and P M Sunday School following the one o'clock service

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

Corrected semi weekly by the Grocers Association

WEDNESDAY, Feb 8 1882

Produce Market

State Law Regarding Weights and Measures

A hogshead of salt shall contain eight bushels The standard weight of a bushel of beans shall be 62 pounds of potatoes wheat, beets and peas 60 pounds of corn 56 pounds of onions, 52 pounds of carrots turnips rye and Indian meal 50 pounds of barley and buckwheat, 48 pounds of oats 30 pounds or even measure as by agreement.

Country Produce

APPLES—
Sweet, per bbl $1 75 to $2 25
Cooking do 1 50 to 2 00
Baldwin No 1, do 2 00 to 2 25

BEANS—
Imperial Yellow Eye per bush $2 6 to $
Pea hand picked, per bush 3 00 to 3

BUTTER—
Choice new roll per lb 25 to 27 cents
Good do to 24 do
Fair to good, do 18 to 20 do

CHEESE—
Best Factory, per lb 14 cents
Best Dairy, do 13 do

DRIED APPLE—
Choice strung per lb 8 cents
Choice sliced, do do

EGGS—
Fresh laid per dozen cents

HAY—
Best loose, per ton $14 00 to $17 00
Best bales, do 15 00 to $18 00

OATS—
Prime country new per bush 45 cents
Prime Western, do 55 do

PEAS—
Imperial per bush, 2 00
Best Canada whole per bush 1 15 to 1 25

POTATOES—
Best Early Rose per bush 90 to 95 cents
White do 75 to 80
Burbank, do 90 to 95

PORK—
Round Hog per lb to cts

POULTRY—
Chicken per lb 15 to 16 cents
Turkeys per lb 0 cents

ONIONS—per bushel 50c to $1 00

Retail Prices Current

SALT—
Bangor ground in boxes per box, cents
English butter salt in bags per bag cts

HERRING—
English scaled in boxes per box cents

RAISINS—
Loose Muscatels per lb 15 to 18 cents
London Layers, do cents
Sultana, do 15 to cents
Valencia do 11 to 14 cents

CURRANTS—English lb to 12 cents

CRANBERRIES—per qt 15 to 0 cts.

POP CORN—
Best old cob per lb cents
Best old shelled per qt 10

KEROSENE OIL—
125 test, per gallon 15 cents
150 do do 25 do

VINEGAR—
Pure cider, per gallon 30 to 35 cents.
Pure W W do 35 cents

Breadstuffs Grain Etc

FLOUR—
Best Spring Haxalls $9 25 to 10 25,
Best St. Louis to
Good Family, 25 to

CORN—
Full weight, 82c.

CORN MEAL—
50 lbs to bush, 5 to

SHORTS—
St Louis bran in sacks 130 to 150 lbs
$1 25 to 30 per hundred

Fine Middlings, 1 60 to 1 65

COTTON SEED MEAL—
In sacks of 100 lbs, $1 75 per sack

OATMEAL—
Best scotch per lb 6c.
Best Irish 5c
Best Canada 4c.
Rye Meal 4c
Graham Flour, 5c
Buckwheat Flour c

PORK—
Country clear 1 c
Western clear 11c.

LARD—
bulk in tierces 14c.
Home, in pails 15c.

SUGAR—
Granulated 10½c
Extra C 10c.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Fancy Sleds,

Will be sold out at Cost.

G. F. DAVENPORT,

(Successor to D White

No 2 Kenduskeag Bridge
jan7

To Grocers

—AND—

GENERAL TRADE OF BANGOR.

Having purchased the building

Nos. 63 and 65 Broad St.

and put in a complete set of the most improved machinery for the

MANUFACTURE OF CRACKERS,

we hereby beg leave to announce our readiness to supply parties with

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS

in quantities to suit. We have all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of

Butter and Milk Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Common Crackers, Ship Bread, Pilot Bread and Oyster Crackers,

of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, which we offer at prices beyond competition. We shall continue our Bread Cake and Pastry business at the old stand in Pickering Square, as usual and thank ful for past favors in this branch, solicit a continuance of the same, and our share of patronage in the new department Respectfully,

JAMES ... & SON.
dec29

HACKING.

If you want any hacking done, don't forget to call on D P Heath, who will try to do his best to please you, at Billings Avenue, or Wheelden's Stable, York street, connected with telephone Twenty-five cents to any part of the city
D. P HEATH
feb10 tf

For Rent.

A desirable tenement, within five minutes walk of the Postoffice Inquire at 9 East Market square. oct3—tf

Fair and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

L. A. BOUTELLE. BENJ. A. BURR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

SATURDAY, FEB 11, 1882

THE GOVERNOR'S ATTEMPT TO PROSCRIBE JUDGE LIBBEY

There are phases in the matter of Governor Plaisted's omission to enominate Judge Libbey outside of all political bearings, which deserve candid consideration These affect both the Judge and the State.

First, as to the individual Judge Libbey is now well towards sixty years of age; and in his very intellectual ripeness When appointed seven years ago he was in the midst of a very lucrative practice and at the summit of his professional success. A decade more of practice at the Bar would have secured to him a competency for life. He surrendered the prospect for a seat upon the Bench Would he have done so had he supposed his judicial span would be only fifteen years? There would not have been to him the least temptation for it If he goes off the Bench he must go back to the Bar Such a change cannot be agreeable, nor can it in all probability be satisfactorily profitable to him His client age the growth of thirty years and more of practice, has gone into other hands, and from necessity can never, in any considerable degree, be regained A new business can only come by time, hard labor, good health and good luck.

Is this fair treatment? Is it reasonable? Shall he be allowed By the Bar of Maine considered as a most honorable body of men to be thus called to the Bench at their request and in such a manner deposed therefrom? Is it in keeping with the historical character of the lawyers of Maine, to allow such an ungrateful act to be done?

And done for what Done without request done upon no petition done in undue haste in order to prevent petitions in the Judge's behalf, and done, as all the people in this State very well know, for a fearless, conscientious and honest judicial act Done because he had the courage, thank God to concur with the other Judges in opinions which had the moral weight to prevent a few ambitious and wicked men from flagitiously seizing the political power of this State out of the hands of the voters and the people. The criminal scheme came from the heads and hards of certain designing men, of whom our Governor Plaisted seems to be a most affectionate and loving censort

Had Judge Libbey consulted only his own security and safety for a continuance upon the Bench, and been actuated by personal selfishness alone, it is plain to be seen that he could have better done so by digressing with his associates upon those great questions of state for Republicans would never have sought to punish him for such a cause Judge Libbey was called to the Bench with an enviable prospect of a long continued judicial life. He was made a Judge by the Republicans, and Republicans would not have removed him But he was made such as a Democrat, and because he was a Democrat, and because his party wanted him and indicated him as their choice And he always has been and is now a member of their party And, of all things it was the less to be expected that he would be left off of the Bench by Democrats No is the act now either called for or approved by any considerable number of lawyers in this or any other part of the State of any or all of the political parties

But the departure of Judge Libbey from the Bench would be not only an injustice to him personally but an injustice and misfortune to the State If he was fit for the office seven years ago he is much better fitted for the office now His seven years experience is worth much Let it be remembered, that it is universally admitted that he has made a most excellent Judge No human being rises to utter a single word against him, outside of those who undertook in Mexicanize our State Government His abilities and learning and judicial fairness have never been for a moment anywhere or by anybody questioned.

Do the people of Maine desire to have the policy inaugurated of having a good Judge driven from the bench for political ends whenever an opportunity offers? Can it be expected that our best lawyers will consent to become judges under such a policy Under such circumstances, should we have an independent and reliable judiciary Would society, would labor and property, and all the rights of men be surely protected under such an uncertain and transient tenure of office? Would any first class lawyer in Maine leave a profitable practice for a judgeship to-day, when he may be politically beheaded to-morrow? Is a Judge to go out under the ban, who does not, in the discharge of his compulsory duties suit all men of all parties? Is he to be in peril, if he assists in pronouncing some judgment in a case in favorable to a lawyer who may become a Governor or a political something else? Would a Judge be much of a man who would study or regard such possibilities or a people of a State much of a people who would require or sanction such enormities? In Kentucky a Judge was lately assassinated by a party who had lost a suit by the Judge's decision That was a most dastardly act, indeed, but is an attempt at moral assassination or injury for the loss of a cause in court, any more discreet or justifiable? The Kentucky man resorted to the extremest injury; should a Maine man, for such cause, attempt to inflict any injury? Such has not been even the political policy in this State The rule has been, when a fit man is in the office of Judge, to keep him in as long as he retained his faculties and the proper abilities

But our executive head, and he prides himself upon being a great and irresponsible "executive," has tried to avoid the appearance of personal and political bias by nominating Mr. Putnam, a first-class lawyer and distinguished Democratic gentleman, who despised the attempted counting-out villany as greatly as Judge Libbey did or could If this action was real and not a disguise, then our Governor had no motive or cause whatever, either good or bad, justifiable or unjustifiable, decent or indecent, for leaving Judge Libbey off. If, however, it was only an attempt to disguise the real animus and motive, which no one can doubt, then it is a confession of the Governor and those who instigated the act, that they are ashamed of the real motive. It is a practical but most luminous confession that the motive is a dishonest and shameful motive, and one that should be kept from the light of day. It is an act of hypocrisy, and an illustration of the saying that hypocrisy is an homage which vice pays to virtue.

It is not that the conspirators hated Mr. Putnam's views and conduct in the Counting-Out matter less, but the conduct of Judge Libbey more. The former stood at a distance and saw and approved the overthrow of the conspiracy, but the Judges themselves were the executioners, and passed moral sentence against the monstrosity.

No one doubts that, if the active conspirators had their way, no such man even as Mr. Putnam would be allowed to become Judge Libbey's successor. They would not hesitate to avow their motive With them the less the principle involved, the greater the victory of vindictiveness and malice. Anything for them which would make it recently condemned the present victors They have a very hunger in their heart to devour Judge Libbey If all the hairs upon his whitened head were lives, their great revenge had stomach for them all.

But the Governor has a way of his own in reaching the same result. Had he a Council to agree with him, would he have nominated Mr Putnam? And it was very well known by him, when he made the nomination, that Mr. Putnam would not accept the Judgeship if ever so sure of the place

Our "Executive" head evidently delights in masquerade He likes to do business by indirection and by halves. He loves to put out false lights to see how matters may be affected by them. His politics are of a vario old character, and so are his acts He can be a Greenbacker or Democrat or Joshua-Nye-Maine-Law-Prohibitionist, with very slight alterations of the mask worn by him when a Republican He is decidedly æsthetical in his style And in this way he is ever aiming at no thing in particular and hits his mark. He probably believes with Voltaire, that life is the art of being deceived. All this may be cunning but cunning that is easily seen When a man appears to have the most cunning he really has the least. Real and essential cunning hides its cunning, while mimicry of cunning or aping of wisdom covers one part of a man and exposes another

What then should be done in this situation? There can be no doubt that the Executive Council has performed a public duty by refusing to and Governor Plaisted in his attempt to punish and proscribe Judge Libbey and their duty is equally clear to continue to refuse confirmation of any man to displace him, until the people can for themselves decide whether Judge Libbey shall or not be his own successor. Upon him that takes revenge let revenge be taken' Let the Governor spend the intervening months in rolling this stone up the hill, whose returning force will roll over he very hands which give it motion Inasmuch as Judge Libbey is discontinued from the Bench for one cause alone and that cause is honorable to him and dishonorable upon the part of his enemies, let not he point be yielded The Governor can *nominate*, but he cannot *appoint* a successor

A STALWART PROTEST

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a Red Hot Stalwart Organ]

It seems to be determined that a quarrel shall be precipitated between Mr Blaine and the President, or rather between Mr Blaine and Secretary Frelinghuysen, and if such is the determination, it is probable that it will be brought about whether there be ground for the quarrel or not but certainly we can as yet see no reason for the severe reflections on the ex Secretary or ground for any important differences between him and the President

It is barely possible that Mr. Frelinghuysen is too anxious to find grave errors in the conduct of his brilliant predecessor, and it is just possible also that he may find too many for public justification Where Mr Blaine has been wrong the country will willingly set him right, but it will not do to reverse a policy merely because it happens to be Mr. Blaine's. It must be remembered too, that though the ex Secretary may have instigated the policy toward South America that policy is regarded by the world as the President's, and it would be hardly dignified to alter it merely at the suggestion of a new Secretary of State and without positive reasons for so doing. We speak now particularly of the circular letter inviting a conference If this letter has been forwarded as stated, it is not too late to cancel it without grounds more relative than those advanced by Mr Frelinghuysen If done at all it should have been done without arguing the case to the public, as Mr Frelinghuysen has seen proper to do

The place for such arguments is in the privacy of the Cabinet and not to Congress except when called upon for defense

WHY?

[From the Boston Herald]

Why a minister of the gospel, who has renounced his belief in God and the immortality of the soul, should wait for a request of his parishioners to resign, is one of the things that the lay mind is unable to take in The common sense, worldly view of such a situation as Rev Mr Mills found himself in, would be to step down and out as quickly and quietly as possible What ever dull or useful service to his fellows a man with such non-beliefs may have, his place is most certainly not in the Christian pulpit. Mr Mills appears to have an exaggerated idea of he importance of his views"

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean]

Robert Collyer thinks Mr. Mills cannot properly stay in a Unitarian pulpit after avowing his unbelief in a God and the immortality of the soul. We shall see. But exactly what service any man can be in a pulpit who says to his congregation to men, women, and children, what Mr Mills said last Sunday we cannot imagine We quote.

"If I could believe there were a future life, how glad would I let loose my imagination to picture its possible glories Not the gentle John himself should beat the air with more eager pinion, to reach the gate which I would vain believe opens upon the fields of paradise, than I. But, friends, I cannot not afford to deceive you, and so I say that, however beautiful the dream may be, the chance of its fulfillment seems to me remote and improbable."

Now, we are not going to quarrel with a man who believes that way. He may be right or wrong; but we cannot help wondering what on the face of the earth he is preaching or praying or "holding communion" about! A man can lecture, as Ingersoll does, to miscellaneous audiences, and have an object in it; but why should a great person wear himself out building up a "church of the future" on what he and his congregation do not believe?

[From the N. Y. Tribune]

The Rev. Mr. Mills, the successor of Robert Collyer in the pastorate of the First Unitarian church of Chicago, is asked to resign on account of his disbelief in the existence of the Deity and the personal immortality of the soul. The congregation cannot be accused of bigotry in requesting him to leave the pulpit. A man who has no faith in God or a future life may have a useful career in this world, but his proper place is plainly in some more material occupation than the ministry.

It is said that Mr. Courtney of St. James's, Chicago, will be called to succeed the late John Cotton Smith.

THE PREROGATIVE OF THE COUNCIL

[From the Bath Times]

The Portland *Advertiser* d stresses itself very unnecessarily in its care for the Executive Council of Maine. It seems to forget that the Council is a creation of the Constitution, and that its powers are defined by that instrument It quotes the Supreme Court as declaring

If there was no vacancy, the option was with the Council, to create one or not, as the public interest might require. If there was a vacancy, there was no option. It would be their duty to fill it, when in their judgment a suitable nomination should have been made.

Exactly, that is all, and the only trouble with the *Advertiser* is that it jumps to the conclusion that the Councilors, in the exercise of a right given them by the Constitution and affirmed by the Court, will differ from itself in forming a "judgment" whether a nomination is or is not "suitable" Says the *Advertiser* "They are not appointed to obstruct or circumvent the Governor" Granted, nor is the Governor appointed to obstruct or circumvent the Council. The tendering of advice is as much their Constitutional prerogative as is the giving or withholding of consent

DEMOCRATIC STUPIDITY REBUKED

[From the Lynchburg Virginian (Dem)]

The Democrats in Congress are making a foolish war upon the National Banks, which, no matter where or how originated, undoubtedly furnish us the best financial mediums for conducting the business of the country we have ever had We do not say that the system is perfect, or that it may not be improved by a larger experience, that would serve to bring out whatever defects may exist in it, but we do say that it is far better than the old free, or State, banking systems that filled the country with shinplasters and irredeemable paper money.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament assembled on Tuesday Feb 7, and the Queen's speech was read in both Houses, as follows

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs I have given my approval to a marriage between Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena of Waldeck. I have every reason to believe this will be a happy union

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all Foreign Powers The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to Greece has now been executed in the main provisions The transfer of the sovereignty and the occupation was effected in a manner honorable to all concerned

In concert with the President of the French Republic, I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, where the existing arrangements has imposed on me special obligations I shall use my influence to maintain the rights already established, whether by firmans of the Sultan or by the various international engagements, in a spirit favorable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions

I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the northwestern frontier, together with the continued internal tranquility, plentiful seasons and increase of revenue, has enabled my Government in India to resume the works of public utility which had been suspended, and devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people

The convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by the representative Assembly, and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working. I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains unsettled

Gentlemen of the House of Commons The estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be promptly submitted to you

My Lords and Gentlemen My communications with France on the subject of a new commercial treaty have not been closed They will be prosecuted by me, as I have already assured you, with the desire to conclude a treaty favorable to the extended intercourse between the two nations to whose close amity I attach so great a value The trade of the country both domestic and foreign has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter has been eminently suited to farming operations Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for the classes immediately concerned in agriculture The public revenue, which is greatly, though not always at once, affected by the state of industry and commerce has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity The condition of Ireland at this time as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired Justice has been administered with greater efficacy, and the intimidation which has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations and from availing themselves of the Act of last session, shows upon the whole a diminished force. My efforts through the bounty of Providence, have been favored by an abundant harvest in that portion of the kingdom In addition to a vigorous execution of the provisions of the ordinary law I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity in the case, to employ largely he exceptional powers intrusted to me for the protection of life and property by the two acts of last session. You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in the English and Welsh counties of local self government, which has so long been enjoyed by towns, together with enlarged powers of administration and with financial changes which will give you opportunity of considering both as to town and county what may be the proper extent and most equitable and provident form of contribution from the imperial taxes in relief of local charges These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for separate consideration In connection with the general subject of local administration I have directed a measure to be prepared and submitted to you for the reform of the ancient and disinguished corporation of London, and for the extension of the municipal government to the metropolis at large.

The bills will again be laid before you with which, during the last session, notwithstanding the length of its duration and your unwearied labors, it was found impossible to proceed. I refer particularly to those concerning bankruptcy, the repression of corrupt practices at elections and the conservancy of rivers and prevention of floods Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to the criminal code, and to the consolidation and amendment of the laws affecting patents.

The interests of some portions of the kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years from the extreme pressure of the public business on your time and strength; but I trust that during the session you may be able to consider the bills which will be presented to you in relation to the law of entail, and of educational endowments in Scotland, and to improve the means of education in Wales. I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care, and it is my earnest prayer that your wisdom and energy may, under the blessing of God, prove equal to the varied and increasing needs of this extensive Empire.

The opening of the House of Commons was well attended, but there was a spare attendance in the House of Lords.

GUITEAU'S CASE. A Washington despatch says: Under the law, Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will be entitled to retire from the bench in April on full pay, as he will in that month reach 70 years of age. It is understood, however, that he will sit at the April term, at which the case of Guiteau will be heard on exceptions, and that this term will adjourn sine die in the latter part of May or the early part of June. This will make unnecessary any suspension of the sentence of Guiteau.

BLAINE, TRESCOTT AND THE PRESIDENT.

We print on our first page to-day a very important statement of the circumstances attending the preparation of the instructions to Envoy Trescott, their submission to and revision by the President, and the fact that the paragraph seized upon by Mr. Frelinghuysen was written by Mr. Trescott, himself. The statement will be found full of present interest.

The remarks which we quote elsewhere from the Chicago *Inter Ocean* are significant as showing that even a paper which was one of the most uncompromising champions of the third-termers at the time of the last National Convention and has since continued to be a stalwart of the stalwarts," clearly recognizes that the people will never sustain the transparent warfare that has been opened upon Mr Blaine, by his successor in the State Department As a friend of President Arthur the *Inter-Ocean* points out to him the bad taste and the folly of Mr Frelinghuysen's overeagerness to reverse and asperse the policy of his predecessor

As the popularity of "them steers" is on the wane Uncle Solon might do well to hang out one of John Kelly's patent anti-monopoly banners —*Boston Post*

But Governor Plaisted has got ahead of him and is hanging out a large lot of those banners emblazoned with his own name as a "vice-president" of the "anti monopoly league."

A despatch from London says that the Queen, by the advice of her physicians, will go to Mentone in March She will travel incognito.

Special Notices.

The Ladies' Relief Corps ASSEMBLY,

which was to have been given last evening is postponed until Monday evening, Feb 13th

feb11 sn

NOTICE.

BANGOR Feb 7th, 1882

Having purchased the business of Mr G B WIGGIN, I shall continue to

Manufacture and Repair Jewelry

of ALL KINDS in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices

Thanking my friends and the public for the liberal patronage which have received in the past and trusting that I may merit a continuance of the same in the future,

I Remain yours truly

FRED A. BUTTERS,

(Successor to G B Wiggin)

Over E. H. Hall's, 21 Main St.

feb6 sn

Why I Insure My Life.

If my death left my family unprovided for—when a policy might so cheaply have protected them—it would be natural that the world should taunt it on with my neglect and itself neglect them all the more—A Policy Holder

H N FAIRBANKS, General Agent, Corn Mutual Life, Bangor

sn 1w

E. D. BRETT

Attorney at Law.

Office over W. U. Telegraph Office,

WEST MARKET SQUARE, BANGOR.

jan28 sn 3m

Frost, Davis & Co.,

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

First prize at the New England Fair in 1881 in competition with the best pianos in the world Positively said to stand in tune All parties wanting a first-class piano should call and examine the unsurpassed musical purity and power of tone and workmanship of these instruments Elegant new styles just received Great inducements to cash buyers

L. J. WHEELDEN.

76 Main St. 76

sept23 d&w sn

WATCH CHARMS! Largest assortment and lowest prices to be had at 50, at BANGOR NEWS CO'S, Hammond St

Annual Meeting of the Penobscot Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Penobscot Agricultural Society, for choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Council Room in the City Hall, Bangor, on WEDNESDAY Feb 22d 1882 at 10 o'clock A M Per order

feb sn d&w B A BURR, Secty

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the service of D A ROBINSON M D, of this city recently Instructor of Physical Culture at Bowdoin College, to give instruction each Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6, and Friday evening from 7 to 9 30 Members of the Association and others desiring can join the class.

feb21 sn 1w

BAR PINS A new lot at very low prices. 30c to 62 25 Don't fail to see them BANGOR NEWS CO. Hammond St

feb8 sn

NEW GOODS.

As the municipal year will close with the present month, when all arrearages for water tax must be reported to the Water Board and to the City Council all water takers are hereby notified that all such arrearages including the present quarter, should be paid within that time delay GEO W SNOW, Collector

Feb 6th, 1882

feb6 (Com copy) dlw

AT MARSTON'S,

Nice Photographs and Low Prices

No. 3 Bowman's Block, Bangor

jan7 sn

SURE CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS

For particulars, write ASA JONES, aug22 sn dlm Northboro' Mass

Washburn's Best Patent Flour, $9.00 Per Barrel.

B. W. CUBTIL,

NO. 10 BROAD ST.

sept21 sn

Village Farm for Sale.

The large farm known as the William Jameson farm, situated in the thriving village of Upper Stillwater, 4 miles from the State College, said farm contains 120 acres, cuts 75 tons of hay, has commodious house, large barn, orchard, wood land, well watered pasture, and in every respect a first class farm Large quantity of hay with the stock and utensils, will be sold with or without the farm, to suit purchaser

Also 50 acres of land on Marsh Island

For particulars, apply to or address WM. H HEALD, at Geo Joss' Boot and Shoe Store, Bangor, Me.

sn tf jan18

Change of Time, Dec. 5, 1881.

	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Bucksport,	6.30	4.50
Arrive in Bangor	6.40	5.05
Leave Bangor	7.35	7.15
Arrive in Bucksport	8.45	8.25

Mixed train leaves Bangor 11 00 A M Monday and Thursday, connecting with Steamer on Tuesdays and Fridays leave Bangor at 2 00 P M.

The 5.30 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains from Bucksport, arrive in Bangor to connect with trains East and West.

The 7.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. trains from Bangor await arrival of trains from the West.

STAGE CONNECTIONS

At Bucksport daily for Penobscot, Blueshill, Castine, Sedgwick, Brooksville, Ellsworth.

H. H. LINCOLN, Supt.

nov29 sn

Bangor Safe Deposit Vaults.

Having made Extensive Additions and Improvements, we are better prepared than ever, to furnish

Absolute Protection from FIRE & BURGLARS,

for valuable packages, Bonds, Stocks &c. Boxes, built inside of our immense Steel Burglar proof Chests, for Rent, and Valuables received on *Storage*, at moderate rates Holders of valuable papers and Securities CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE PROTECTION we provide for them. IN NO OTHER WAY can such valuables be

INSURED Against Loss by Fire or Burglars.

Private Parlor and every convenience for our Customers. Office open AFTERNOONS as well as FORENOONS We continue to transact a

Regular Banking Business

the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposits received, payable on demand Approved Notes discounted and money loaned on approved Securities, at low rates Checks on New York, Boston, and elsewhere We buy and sell

Bonds and Stocks,

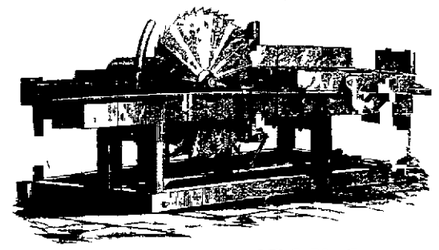
and make a specialty of first class INVESTMENT Securities Having unexcelled facilities in every Department of our business, we solicit still further patronage

MERCHANTS' SAFE DEPOSIT, Bankers

No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

All Transactions Confidential.

jan9 sn



HINCKLEY & ECERY IRON COMPANY,

Manufacturers of the

Latest Improved and most perfect working Snap-dragon or Spool Wood Bolting Machine,

ever offered to the public.

OAK STREET, BANGOR, MAINE.

feb10

HALEY'S BOOK STORE,

The Toilet Requisites in Great Variety

MELROSE TOOTH WASH,

FRAGRANT PEARL DUST

(The Best Dentifrices.

HARLOW'S COLOGNE WATER,

FARINA'S COLOGNE WATER

(The Best Colognes)

QUININE HAIR TONIC, PHILOCRINE.

(The Best Hair Preserves

HARLOW'S COLD CREAM,

HARLOW'S GLYCERINE LOTION

(The Best Skin Softeners

UNIQUE HAIR DYE, CAPILANIA

(The Best Hair Dyes

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery,

Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Dentifrices, Nail Polishers, Combs, and Brushes

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES

Extra Chamois Skins for Ladies' Vests Pure Spices, Cream Tartar and Soda, Flavoring Extracts and Cooking Wine Silver Polish Cushing's Family Dyes, Dyes, Martin's, and French Paste Blacking, besides all other Goods usually kept in Drug Stores. PRICES LOW.

HALEY'S BOOK STORE,

feb9

"Where You Should Go

FOR BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES.

Custom Work Made to Order in First-Class Style

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

ROBINSON & AREY,

BOOT & SHOE DEALERS, BANGOR.

feb

Moore & Foss

Another Lot of Handsome New

FRENCH and TURKISH

RUGS,

FOR SALE LOW AT

TEA WHITE'S.

feb5

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE

AND MARROW SHEET LEAD.

FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. SALEM, MASS

apr4 W&S&w

WM. H. BARLE,

STENCIL CUTTER,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Rubber Stamps self Inking, Dating, Pencil and Pocket Stamps Also Steel Stamps and Seals &c.

NO. 3 GRANITE BLOCK

BANGOR MAI

dec31 eod&w tf

HUMPHREY'S

Homœopathic Remedies

FOR SALE BY

Caldwell Sweat & Bro.,

NO 2 MAIN ST.

jan28 sod

THE SPRING TERM

—OF—

East Corinth Academy,

will begin February 28th, 1881, and close May 5

DAVID FLETCHER, PRINCIPAL

MISS M ELLA MATHEWS, Assistant

MISS CORDIE GURNEY, Teacher of Music

Rhetorical exercises and compositions weekly

jan24 eod&w

Marine Journal.

DOMESTIC PORTS

NEW YORK Ar 8th schrs Nellie S Pickering, McKeen, Jacksonville 10 days Annie L McKeen Cutler, Fernandina 10 days etc Ar 9th Pendleton Brothers, Darien, GA 8 days Sld from Whitesides ship Ellen Goudepeel Morse, New York for Yokohama

BUCK MILLE, SC Sld 5th schr John Doughtie Grant, Point a Pitre

BATH Sld 6th schr Kate Walker, Allen, Southern ports

MOBILE Cld 8th, schr Carrie E Woodbury, New Haven

SAN FRANCISCO Ar 8th, ship Undaunted, Hamilton, Card ft

FOREIGN PORTS

At Carleness Feb 3 brig David Bugbee, stevens from New York ar 2d

At Cienfuegos, Feb 3 schr Woodbury Brown, New York Sld Jan 30, brig Ida Bee Coney Trinidad (to load for New York or Philadelphia)

At Hong Kong Dec 9, ship Leonora, Peterson, for San Francisco, in ballast

Sld from Trapani, Jan 12, Augustine Kolbe Ford Portland

Off Tuskar Jan 27, R R Thomas, Rose, Liverpool for Calcutta

SPOKEN.

Ship John Bryce, Murphy from Liverpool for Norfolk, Jan 25 lat 51 lon 10

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON, AUCTIONEERS,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agency

128 Exchange Street

Loans and Mortgages Negotiated.

july28 1yr

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS SLATE COMP'Y.

Auction Sale of Real and Personal Property,

BY JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON, AUCTIONEERS.]

By vote of the Stockholders of the Bangor & Piscataquis Slate Company passed at their annual meeting held on the 18th inst there will be sold at Public Auction, at the Company's Quarry, in the Township of Brownville, in the County of Piscataquis State of Maine on the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock P M all the property of said Corporation, real and personal, including about 150 acres of land in or near said quarry, wood lots, buildings, machinery, fixtures, implements and tools, and in fact all property owned by the corporation

All said property will be sold in one parcel and without warranty express or implied, as the Corporation at present holds it and the sale will be kept open and to the highest bidder

TERMS —Ten per cent cash at time of sale to be paid to the auctioneer, and the balance in cash or approved notes to be paid to the subscriber at his office in Bangor H A MERRILL,

Treasurer of the Bangor & Piscataquis Slate Co

Bangor, January 23d, 1882

jan24 eod

CITY OF BANGOR.

Ordinance Amendatory to Section 43 of Ordinance entitled "Injurious Practices"

IN CITY COUNCIL

By the City Council of the City of Bangor,

BE IT ORDAINED,

SECT 1 Section forty three of an Ordinance entitled "Injurious Practices" is hereby amended so as to read as follows viz

SECT 43 That no person or persons shall not attend during any or next each other lining or forming upon any sidewalk or crosswalk or in or about the entrance to any public or private place of business or amusement or in the street in front of any premises on or in the rear of any building or lane to the annoyance of the inhabitants, or the owner or occupant of such premises or passengers in the street under penalty provided in section forty of said Ordinance viz Shall pay a sum of not less than one nor more than twenty dollars and all any all persons or parties so offending may be arrested by any police officer on the request of the City Marshal or any policeman, and they shall be liable to take penalty, and the City Marshal or any policeman shall have the power to remove and disperse them

The foregoing is a true copy of Ordinance passed Feb 1882, by the City Council

Attest VICTOR BRETT,

feb11 1w (Com copy) City Clerk

CITY OF BANGOR.

Ordinance Amendatory to Ordinance entitled "Injurious Practices"

IN CITY COUNCIL

By the City Council of the City of Bangor,

BE IT ORDAINED

SECT 1 Section 1 of Ordinance entitled Injurious Practices is hereby amended so as to read as follows

SECT 2 Every driver of any animal, attached to any vehicle, or otherwise, shall remain by such animal while it is unemployed or standing in any public street alley, lane or square of the city, unless he shall be necessarily absent therefrom in the course of his duty or business in which case he shall leave such animal in charge of some competent person or securely hitched, and shall so keep such animal; whoever has put the same at all not obstruct said street alley, lane or square or other public passages in any other manner than is allowed by law, or some ordinance of said city or order of the Mayor and Aldermen (No change in rest of section)

A true copy of Ordinance passed Feb 7th, 1882, by the City Council of Bangor

Attest VICTOR BRETT City Clerk

feb11 Com copy) 1w

If You Want a Really Good Salad,

One the exquisite flavor of which shall linger in your mouth long and pleasantly, buy the oil at Harlow's Drug store

At Harlow's Drug Store a new supply of English Glycerine and Honey Soaps.

Holy Land Olive Soap.

Lubin's and Condray richly perfumed soaps.

Handkerchief Perfumes in bulk.

Sachet Powders, the finest known.

Farina's 4711 Cologne, and a fine line of Tooth and other Toilet Brushes Combs, Razor Strops, Cosmetics, Lotions and Powders.

At Harlow's Drug Store a full assortment of

India Rubber Goods

for Nurseries and Sick Rooms, including Hot Water Syringes and Foot Warmers

At Harlow's Drug Store you can get the

True Butter Color,

genuine shade of June Butter

jan18

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of Thirteen Weeks, opens

Wednesday, March 29th, 1882

Its courses are CLASSICAL fitting for College, SEMINARY for young ladies; SCIENTIFIC preparing for business, MUSIC and PAINTING

For Catalogues, address

REV. A. W. BURR, A. M., Principal; Westbrook, Me

feb10 Sdaw6w

Entertainments.

THE LADIES OF THE First Baptist Society

WILL GIVE AN

Entertainment and Supper

—IN—

CITY HALL,

—ON—

St. Valentine's Night

FEBRUARY 14

The hall will be opened at 5 o'clock Supper will be served from 5.30 to 7.30 The entertainment will begin at 7.45 and will consist of music by the High School Orchestra Greenaway Tableaux and dialogue Initiation to follow by a musical comedy entitled

"PUSS IN BOOTS."

Admission 25 cents 10 cents for children under 15 years

feb9 sn

MUSIC HALL.

The Private Evening class in dancing will meet on Tuesday Feb 14th for their fifth lesson M H ANDREWS,

feb8 2d

NORUMBEGA HALL.

BUSKIN CLUB, MANAGERS

Monday Evening, Feb 13,

FOSTELLE

IN THEIR NEW PLAY

In the latest dramatic hit and most comical Comedy creation,

FUN,

A Genuine New England Home Picture,

In four acts and 160 Laughs in Tableaux

CHAS FOSTELLE as the LOVELORN WIDOW

Supported by a

Specially Selected Company of Comedians

Prices—75 50, 25 Sale of seats at Bugbee & Colson's Saturday morning

feb7

U. S. ARMY BOOK OF 1861

Will deliver a course of

SIX LECTURES,

—ON—

ENGLISH LITERATURE

In connection with

ENGLISH HISTORY,

At UNITY HALL,

as follows

TUESDAY, Feb 21 1 The Restoration and the Revolution Butler, Dryden, and the Comic Dramatists Newton at Leeds

FRIDAY Feb 24 II Queen Anne's Reign Pope, Addison Swift, Early Novelists

TUESDAY, Feb 28 III Lawyer, Burns Scott The Lake school of Poets

FRIDAY March 3 IV Byron Shelley Keats, Later Poets

TUESDAY March 7 V Modern Historians, Essayists and Novelists

FRIDAY March 10, VI Modern Historians, Essayists and Novelists

Lectures to begin at 4 P M

Course tickets, Two Dollars, to be obtained at the store of Jacob Stein

feb7 sn

BANGOR

Saving Fund.

ENTRANCE

Just Below Parkhurst's Trunk Factory,

Main Street.

Open Afternoons and Evenings,

From 1 until 5 P M, and 7 until 10 P M

SEASON TICKETS

Ladies $3 00

Gents 3 50

Family $6 00 to $10 00

Admission 5 cents, except on Band nights School of the Arts Mon & Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for 10 cents

MR ROBINSON will have charge of the Rink, with competent assistance

Jan24 sn tf

Wanted.

An American girl for general housework

feb9 48 Third St

NEW ARRIVAL

—OF—

NEUFCHATEL

—AND—

SWISS CHEESE,

—AT—

CHAS. DWINEL'S.

feb10

Mrs. Hattie R. Hammond,

Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

No. 6 FERN STREET

BANGOR, ME.

feb10 1w

Soluble Wax Starch.

Saves time and labor, bleaches your cloths perfectly like without injury to the most delicate fabric A box made from the large tree of California given away with every box of soap.

SNOW & JEWELL,

feb10 25 West Market Square

Whig and Courier.

SATURDAY, FEB 11, 1882.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY SEVENTH CONGRESS--First Session

Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb 10 A resolution, [illegible] Windom, was adopted call [illegible] report of the Treasury Cattle [illegible] of the lung plague or con[illegible] pleuro-pneumonia

[illegible] gave notice that next [illegible] Judiciary Committee would [illegible] the bill regarding polygamy [illegible] and hoped it would be [illegible] or the following day.

[illegible] after the pension [illegible] was voted he would an[illegible] the Tariff Com[illegible]

[illegible] introduced by Mr Mills, of [illegible] the efficiency of the [illegible]

[illegible] was spent in the con[illegible] private business

[illegible] Grant on the re[illegible] came up in order on [illegible] the absence of Mr [illegible] was introduced and re[illegible] was laid over without [illegible] The bill to designate [illegible] the salaries of persons in [illegible] service was passed

[illegible] reported from the Com[illegible] the Senate bill ap[illegible] the site of Chief [illegible] with amendments author[illegible] of three members from [illegible] contract for and erect the [illegible] public reservations in [illegible]

[illegible] on arrears resolution Mr Maxey resumed his re[illegible] of the amendment de[illegible] enlargement of the [illegible]

[illegible] resolution was laid [illegible] the Senate Morrill Commission Bill [illegible] to permit his re[illegible]

[illegible] to the benefits [illegible] danger [illegible] free trade [illegible] tariff for revenue [illegible] the American peo[illegible] interested in the [illegible] from the natural [illegible] capital that spec[illegible] encourage its employ[illegible] and the mines forges, [illegible] factories of the country, were [illegible] legislatures

[illegible] protection against [illegible] workmen of the [illegible] of wages he urged [illegible] between the condition of Eu[illegible] American workmen the latter [illegible]

[illegible] which Eng[illegible] for revenue [illegible] policy of [illegible] duties on [illegible]

[illegible] Wear Committee of the [illegible] Democratic friends meant [illegible] Such a tar[illegible] to our people [illegible] subject us to [illegible] our countries in [illegible] manufacture and [illegible] foreign products [illegible] wealth policy of Eng[illegible] growing industry [illegible] their inter[illegible] purpose in build[illegible] own home in[illegible] the expense of [illegible]

[illegible] continue at [illegible] manufactures [illegible] a true [illegible]

[illegible] be period of Democratic [illegible] protection tariff since 1860 [illegible] the country in debt and its [illegible] was waged billions of [illegible] hundred millions [illegible] per year [illegible]

[illegible] Mr Frye's remarks [illegible] a bill to establish [illegible] York City Adjourned till [illegible]

House

[illegible] was done in the [illegible] unsuccess[illegible] bill on but the Committee of the Whole [illegible] bills the com[illegible]

[illegible] moved adjourn[illegible] Mr Hiscock to report [illegible] appropriation bill and to [illegible] report the Military Aca[illegible] bill which were refer[illegible] the whole Mr [illegible] would ot [illegible] bill for con[illegible]

[illegible] motion was then rejected [illegible] resolutions were introduced [illegible]

[illegible] laid before the House a [illegible] from the Secretary of the [illegible] transmitting a list of the officers [illegible] employes of the Internal revenue bu[illegible] Department of Justice killed or [illegible] ded in the enforcement of the internal [illegible] laws Referred

The House then adjourned

ILLINOIS

Bound Over

CHICAGO Feb 10 The notorious forg[illegible] arrested Wednesday were held yester[illegible] each in $5000 bail on the forgery [illegible] and in $3000 each on a charge of [illegible] were jailed The list of [illegible] revealed the fact that about [illegible] firms and all the principal [illegible] had been selected as victims Firm [illegible] had been obtained by the scoun[illegible] photographed for purposes of [illegible] The arrested men are of extremely [illegible] and prepossessing appear[illegible]

Small Pox Decreasing—Overcome by Gas.

[illegible] Feb 10 Small pox is grad[illegible] [illegible] Mills Irondale, last night [illegible] were engaged in repairing some [illegible] smokestacks and all were overpow[illegible] by the gas Two have died and two [illegible] will probably die.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

The Excitement Subsided.

ST LOUIS Feb 10. The excitement on [illegible] change this forenoon, which was the most [illegible] and tremendous ever known [illegible] and which threatened a panic, was [illegible] allayed by an agreement between [illegible] several of the principal "shorts" to do no [illegible] more trading except in settlement Prices [illegible] immediately advanced and trading pro[illegible] ceeded quietly

OHIO.

Death of the Oldest Mason.

CALDWELL, Feb. 9. Wm. Miller, the oldest Mason in the United States, died last night, aged 98. He had been a mason 81 years

FROM WASHINGTON.

General News.

Minister West's Reception

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. Lionel Sackville West, British Minister, gave a reception at his residence last night. There was a large assemblage, including many members of the Diplomatic Corps Speaker and Mrs. Keifer and a large number of Senators, Representatives, and prominent public men with their wives and families.

Committee Work

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations considered to-day the immediate deficiency appropriation bill. It appropriates about $1,500,000 The Senate Committee on Territories to-day heard Paul Schultze, of Oregon, and others as to favorable action on the bill introduced by Senator Grover to provide civil government for South Eastern Alaska Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, came before the House sub-Committee on Pensions and presented facts for the use of the committee in framing a general pension law for the soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars The House sub Committee on Elections has resolved to dismiss the contested case of Smith Republican, vs Robertson, Democratic, sitting member from the 6th Louisiana district

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs assigned Monday for a hearing on the bill to provide for the construction of bridges across the St. John and St Francis rivers, where they form the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick

A Dakota Delegation Calls on the President.

A large delegation with Mr B F Campbell as chairman, from southeastern Dakota waited upon the President, to-day, and submitted a resolution asking the removal of Gov N G Ordway. They also ask the President's influence in securing the division and admission of the Territory Delegate Pettigrew accompanied the delegation and presented them to the President

Notes

The hearing before the House Foreign Committee upon the proposed abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty was to day postponed till next Friday

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day Postmasters Quartus E Morgan, at Hudlow, Vt John F Severence at Shelburne Falls Mass

The Naval Board with Rear Admiral Rodgers as President, met at the Navy Department, to day, to consider a proposition of constructing a railroad bridge across the Thames river near the navy yard at New London Ct

BLAZE IN BOSTON

Loss Some $75,000.

BOSTON Feb 10 Fire was discovered to night in the basement of the furniture manufactory of Doe & Hunnewell, on Washington street, where a large amount of valuable lumber was stored, all of which was much damaged The fire extended to the upper floors and ruined a great quantity of furniture both in a finished state and in various processes of manufacture Insurance $75 000 The loss cannot be obtained at this hour but it is thought the insurance will not cover it The building is not much damaged

MICHIGAN.

Bonds Illegally Issued

DETROIT, Feb 10 There is much excitement in the city of Adrian at the discovery that some $150 000 in bonds have been illegally issued and negotiated in New York and other eastern cities through the Union Trust Co of New York Statements from New York that the bonds came from Mayor Thos J Navin, were denied by him, but he subsequently admitted having bonds printed and yesterday he suddenly left the city.

Another Despatch

NEW YORK Feb 10 The money paid by Post Martin & Co. and D A. Easton, one half each, for $150 000 bonds of Adrian Mich, is deposited with the Union Trust Co and charges of fraud in the morning despatches against the Mayor of Adrian are denied Not a dollar of the money has been withdrawn, and if there was any irregularity nobody can possibly lose

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Five Persons Burned.

MADOC ONT, Feb 9 John Moreland's house in Huntington township, was burned last night His wife step daughter and children were burned to death Two men stopping there were also seriously and probably fatally burned.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Failures Diminishing.

NEW YORK Feb 10 Failures continue to diminish the report of R G Dunn & Co Mercantile Agency, showing but 31 in the last seven days, against 142 in the previous week The Eastern States contribute 19 Looking at the failures as a whole critically it is evident that they are resolving themselves more and more into two kinds, viz Those caused by speculation and more or less illegitimate and those which are directly fraudulent and collusive

NEW YORK.

The World Building Disaster

NEW YORK Feb 10 The coroner's inquest on the World building disaster was continued to-day Mr. Potter, owner of the building, testified that the ladder leading to the roof was not locked and that there were no fire escapes on the building. He said it never occurred to him that there was any need of fire escapes and he never heard the request from any one for them He received permission from the building department on the 2d of January to partition the upper floor; he received permission from Inspector Dudley of the building department to put two additional stories on, but this was revoked by Mr Esterbrook who said the building would not bear the additional strain. The witness did not consult any architect as to the erection of the new flue.

CALIFORNIA.

Held for Raising a Check

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10. John E Brodhead, chief clerk in the International Department of the Military Division of the Pacific, was arrested to day for raising a check from four dollars and a half to $4,600 50. The check was paid by the sub-Treasury The transaction was discovered by Major Batchelder, Chief Quartermaster, and Brodhead confessed, attributing the act to mining stock speculation He was held in $10 000 bail and sent to jail in default thereof.

A DIFFICULT OPERATION.

Removing a Tumor that Weighed 112 Pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10. This afternoon Prof. Goodell, assisted by a staff of surgeons at the University Hospital, performed a difficult operation, removing from a lady a tumor weighing 112 pounds. The patient weighed after the operation 74 pounds. The tumor was the growth of years and largely liquid. The patient was etherized from twelve o'clock to three and to night is resting easy and the attending surgeons are quite confident of her ultimate recovery. The lady is 29 years of age

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Pacific Bank.

BOSTON, Feb 10. The additional sum which makes up nearly half of the assessments on the stockholders of the Pacific Bank was paid in to-day, it being the date after which 6 per cent. interest will be charged upon unpaid assessments It will be impossible for the bank to resume next Monday as expected.

ROOF CRUSHED IN

A Severe Loss.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 10. To day the roof of the car shed on the Intercolonial Railway fell and demolished nine cars Snow on the roof is said to have caused the disaster. Loss estimated at $50,000.

The Shooting Affray.

SATELDO DYING.

BARTON'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10. A M. Sateldo, one of the victims of the shooting affray last night, is resting quietly at the Providence Hospital. The attending physicians do not hold out any hopes of his recovery, but say it is about the same as last night. His brother, A. C. Sateldo, remains in close custody at the fifth precinct station, waiting the result of the shooting Assistant District Attorney Moore says he has no official knowledge of the case as yet. Barton is reported to be resting as comfortably as could be expected.

Waiting the Result.

A C Sateldo, arraigned in the police court to-day charged with assault and battery with the intent to kill his brother, A. M. Sateldo, was committed to jail to await the result of his brother's injuries.

Sateldo's Statement.

A M Sateldo, who was shot last night, was still living at 3 this afternoon and has regained entire consciousness, although paralyzed from his head down and death is only a question of a short time. In conversation with his friends he disclaims having had any intention to shoot Barton and says the latter fired the first shot, but he forgave him (Barton) for it. He has thus far declined to make any legal mortem statement but says in addition to the foregoing remark, he had carried a pistol for several days merely for his own protection, as he had been sleeping alone in a house in a remote part of the city.

Later—Barton's Statement.

At 10 30 P M A. M Sateldo is reported dying. Barton continues to improve rapidly This afternoon he gave the following version of the affair I was sitting at my desk when Sateldo came in When Sateldo came to the door I spoke and said "come in" He grabbed a chair and coming around sat down beside me. His brother stood up at the other end of the room Sateldo pulled out a paper and I said "If this is a card give it to Gorham"

"This is not a card," he said, "read it"

I replied, "I don't care for it"

Then he said, "You don't, don't you?" and struck me on the head, knocking me down in a corner. I jumped up and he grabbed me by the throat Before I had a chance to defend myself young Sateldo, who was standing near the wall at the other side of the room began firing I grabbed a pistol from a drawer but found I could not use it several shots were fired, I don't know whether I fired or not After the brother fired two or three times Sateldo dropped while still struggling with me. I then ran over his prostrate form for young Sateldo and he ran into Howe's room, adjoining mine. No being able to discharge my pistol I battered him over the head with it

We scuffled to the head of the steps and here I turned because I feared the elder Sateldo was following me, not knowing how badly he was injured. When I turned the young man attacked me again and grappling together we rolled down into the front office, both being badly bruised. Bar on said afterwards that the elder Sateldo made an effort to get something from his right breast pocket during the melee, but does not think he fired a shot

A HEAVY STORM

Trains Delayed.

ST JOHN, Feb. 10 Heavy snow storm accompanied by strong winds from the northeast began early this morning The wind later blew a regular gale and is still raging It is as bad as Sunday's great storm. Freight trains west on the St. John & Maine Railway stuck in a heavy drift near McCarthy's ground. There was no Fredericton train this afternoon and no train for Bangor to night The snow is drifting on the Intercolonial tremendously and trains are behind time.

CONNECTICUT

Canal Boats Lost.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb, 10. The steam tug G L Garlick, bound from New Haven to New York, lost four canal boats of her tow out of five, off Stratford light, in a heavy gale this afternoon One was a total wreck, one was saved and brought to this port, together with the crews of the lost boats and three drifted away and could not be recovered by the tug owing to the fierce gale and heavy seas The boats were light

FOREIGN NEWS.

House of Commons

LONDON, Feb 10. In Commons to night Mr. McCarthy read a despatch from Healy, who announced his intention to return to England forthwith and answer Forster's misstatements; Forster said he was glad to hear it

Bradlaugh addressed his constituents to day and was enthusiastically received

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

A Port Jervis despatch says John Murray and John Geherty, employes in the Honesdale Gas Co, were found dead in the buildings of the company this morning, suffocated by gas

Evan Rice, of Wilmington, Del, serving a five years' sentence for a defalcation of $30 000 from the Brandywine Bank, has been pardoned by the President

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPT, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE
Washington, D C, Feb 11—(1 A. M.)
Indications.

For New England. Fair weather, northwesterly winds becoming variable; stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Monetary Quotations

NEW YORK, Feb 10 Sterling Exchange Long, 4 84½ short, 4.90.
Money loaned between 4 and 5 and closed at 3 ¾

Prime mercantile paper 5@6
State bonds generally weak.
Railroad bonds active and irregular
Government bonds firm and ¼ higher for ex [illegible], and ⅛ per cent higher for 4½s regular and unchanged for the rest.
Government securities closed at the following quotations

United States Sixes, 1881, reg	100
United States " " coupons	0
United States new 5s, reg	102⅛
United States " 5s, coupons	00
United States new 4½s, reg	113⅛
United States " " coupons	114⅛
United States " 4s, reg	118⅛
United States " 4s, coupons	118⅛
Pacific Sixes	128

The following are the closing prices of Railroad stocks.

Chicago & Alton	135¼
do preferred	14[illegible]
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	138¼
Erie	[illegible]
do. preferred	79
Illinois Central	82¼
Lake Shore	111¼
Michigan Central	[illegible]
N J Central	86¼
Northwestern	131¼
do preferred	14[illegible]
N. Y. Central	13[illegible]
Rock Island	13[illegible]
St. Paul	109¼
do. preferred	12[illegible]
Union Pacific	110⅛
Western Union	81⅛

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. Flour — Receipts, 10 915, exports, 0000, sales, 15,240; — no 2, 3.00 @4 25, superfine Western and State, 4 30@4 75, common to good extra Western and State, 5.00@5 75, good to choice do, 5 80@8 75, common to good extra Ohio, 5 20 @8 25; common to choice white wheat Western, extra, 7 25@8.75 common to choice extra St Louis, 5.2 @8 15. Other unchanged, including 3400 city Mill extra at 6,75@7,00. Southern flour steady—Common to fair extra, 5 65@7 00, Good to choice extra, 3.85 @7 87½.

Wheat—sales 3,119,000 — Ungraded spring, 00@ 00; No. 2 do., 1 4[illegible]; ungraded red, 1.39@1.44, No. 4 red, 00@; No 2 red, 1.39@1.40, new, [illegible], old ungraded white 0.

RYE steady—sales 000—Canada, 0, State, 98@95.
BARLEY steady—sales 5 000 — No. 1 Canada, 00; six-rowed State, 1.11.
CORN lower — sales 935,000 — Ungraded, 68 @69; No. 3, 66¼@68½; steamer, 67¼@68, No. 2, 67¼ @67½.
Oats lower—No 3, 36¼ @46½; do. white, 47, No. 2, 47¼@8½; do. white, 47¼@8½; No 1, 49½; do. white, 51½.
SUGAR is steady—Fair to good refining 6⅞@7; Cuba, [illegible]; crushed. 10½, granulated, 9 [illegible]; standard 9½; powdered 9⅛; confectioners, 9⅞.
MOLASSES steady—Orleans [illegible].
PETROLEUM — United, 65½; refined, 7.
TALLOW is steady—Prime city, 6½@[illegible].
PORK dull—sales 000 — Old mess, 17.00@17.25, new, 18 00@18.25.
LARD—sales 700—Prime steam, 11.27½@11.35.
BUTTER firm—State, 15@44; Western, 15@44.
CHEESE dull.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10. Flour is steady.
Wheat lower — No. 2 Spring, 1.27@1.27½
Corn lower—No. 2, 57¾.
Oats lower—No. 2, 40, 000.
Rye steady—No. 2 87.
Barley dull—No. 2, 1.08@1.09.
Lard steady 11.12½@11.15.
Pork lower—[illegible].

LOCAL MATTERS.

St. Valentine's day next Tuesday.

Don't forget to clear the walk in front of your house.

The milk teams have much difficulty in making their rounds.

Mr. J. F. Moses, of Bucksport is reported as being somewhat improved

Some of the children must have had a hard time in going to school yesterday afternoon.

Mr. L. W. Atkins has moved into the residence formerly occupied by the late Loomis Taylor

The storms do not interfere with the work in the Opera House, which is being pushed with vigor.

The Belfast *Journal*, always one of the most neatly printed papers in the State, has donned another new dress.

In consequence of the storm last evening the Ladies' Relief Corps Assembly was postponed until Monday evening

Dr A. W. Swett, of Winterport, has returned from his vacation of several weeks much rested and improved in health

The Oldtown Indians have succeeded in organizing themselves into a band of minstrels. They have adopted the name of "American Minstrels"

We received a pleasant call yesterday from W. M Robinson, Esq, the efficient Deputy Collector of Customs at Houlton, who is on his way to visit his father in Corinna.

Mr J. N Donham is in the city collecting material for the Maine Register for 1882 83 The Register, revised, will be published soon by Messrs. Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, Portland.

John S. Kimball & Son, auctioneers, will sell at public auction, on the 16th inst, at 10 o'clock P M, the real and personal property of the Bangor & Piscataquis Slate Co, at the quarry in the town of Brownville [illegible]

We understand that our former fellow citizen B F Bradbury, Esq, has taken a new lease of the premises formerly occupied by him at the corner of Winter and Washington streets, Boston, which he vacated some months since to allow the demolition of the old store and the erection of an elegant store of yellow sandstone in its place The "corner" will be more than ever a place of popular resort for Bangoreans.

A REMARKABLE STAGE RECORD While nearly all the country stages have been reported behind time during the recent storms, we are credibly informed that the stages between Mattawamkeag and Patten, run by the popular drivers, Laing and Jones, a distance of thirty four miles, have arrived at both ends of the route ahead of schedule time and have arrived at Mattawamkeag behind time only twice in four years. Their line is stocked with first-class horses and is appreciated by the traveling public. Our readers who are at all familiar with the topography of that bleak portion of our State will readily see that the above is a most remarkable record

THE CHADBOURNES During a visit to the jail yesterday afternoon our reporter was permitted to hold conversation with the Chadbournes, the convicted murderers Asking how they endured their confinement, both replied that they had borne it very well until that present morning, when the news of the suicide reached them Both father and son protested that the woman, who is the wife of the old man Chadbourne but not the mother of the boys must have been driven to commit suicide in consequence of low spirits and not because of crime. The young man says that he has heard from the mute through Dr Harlow, and says the boy is making good progress and when he shall become sufficiently educated he will tell who his real accomplice was and they themselves will be liberated But one thing is apparent their manner belies their professions, and one can hardly believe but what they will receive the full sentence of the law.

THE ALUMNI OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE living in Washington have effected an organization, with Commodore Horatio Bridge, U S N, of Bowdoin's famous class of 1825, as President The association will have its first banquet February 16, at which President J. L. Chamberlain has promised to be present. General O O. Howard and several other distinguished graduates are expected Among those who have been invited are the poet Longfellow of Cambridge, and Dr. Cheever, of New York. The venerable Professor Packard, now eighty four years old, who entered the college before the first class graduated, and who is still a working professor, writes that he would be present but for the fact that his history of the college is now passing through the press, and he is obliged to remain at home to correct the proofs. There are more than forty graduates of the college resident in Washington.

THE GREAT SHOWS' TITLE AND EXPENSES. P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth, combined with the Great London Circus Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and International Allied Shows, 3 circuses in 3 rings, 2 menageries in 2 tents, 1 museum of living human curiosities, 1 hippodrome with nearly half mile track making 7 Monster Shows United, this, and this only, is its title for the coming season It will have five magnificent advertising cars in advance, each manned by eighteen men, besides the large corps of first class agents, whose salaries average all the way from three to ten thousand dollars per annum. The daily expense of the show will foot up not less than $4,800 dollars. The tents will be much larger than those used last season, and far the most capacious ever made. The show does take a great deal of money, to be sure, but it is enough to make the Treasurer of the United States weaken to think how much it costs to run it —*Ex.*

STILL ANOTHER STORM. Early yesterday morning another snow storm visited our already nearly buried city. At noon the wind began to change its course from the northeast to the north and west, blowing almost a gale. Although the snow appeared damp and heavy it blew with almost blinding fury, piling up the drifts in a manner that must have disheartened stage drivers and made railroading anything but fun. The fall did not, perhaps, exceed six inches on a level, but it will make any amount of trouble. The mercury at noon indicated 28° above, having fallen one degree since eight in the morning. The E. & N. A. and Western trains both arrived about half-past eight last evening, which was certainly doing well. The European took no mail out last evening. The Belfast way and Dexmont mails did not arrive. The Ellsworth stage did not attempt to leave last night. The storm abated in the evening and the thermometer at 12 marked 20° above. All work on the river was suspended, it being unprofitable, if not impossible, to harvest ice in such weather. The operators have twice before cleared their fields within a week. The streets were deserted, the stores were but poorly patronized, and happy was he whose business did not take him from his family fireside.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ACTOR. John T. Raymond, the actor, was severely injured and had a narrow escape from death last Monday morning. He was walking to the depot in Washington to take a train when an avalanche of snow and ice, which carried with it some cornice work, fell from the top of a house on Pennsylvania avenue and buried him on the sidewalk. He was released in a semi-unconscious condition and removed to a drug store, where he was attended by a physician He received a number of severe bruises and lost a good deal of blood, but he came on, however, and notwithstanding his injuries appeared that night in Philadelphia.

PORTLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT CO We learn that the Portland Electric Light Co. has organized under the general law of the State, and filed its papers with the Secretary of State Tuesday. The purposes of said corporation are, the lighting by electricity of the public streets, parks, grounds, landings and buildings, private houses and places of business within the city of Portland, and also the business of furnishing heat and motive power by electricity or steam within said city, and the manufacture of machinery and all other things necessary to execute the purposes of the corporation Amount of capital stock, $10,000, amount paid in, $5,000. The officers are: President, M G Palmer, Portland; Treasurer, August G. Schlotterbeck, Portland.

GRAND SOUTHERN SNOW PLOW. Mr. Thomas H Adams, of Carleton, St John, has just completed and delivered to the Grand Southern Railway Company a snow plow of entirely new design. The lines in front are convex instead of concave or flat and the nose elliptic instead of wedge shaped, and the sides in front form a square cutting edge, which is believed to be a radical improvement, as the plow will not stick in the snow and can at once be pulled out of any drift which may be heavy enough to resist the first charge. In front the plow is very much like two of the Hurl but Scotch plows bolted together and the result is that the snow, in place of being wedged up tight, will be kept on a twist or rolling motion until thrown from the slide.

MRS PARTINGTON The sale of seats for "Mrs. Partington" next Monday evening is now progressing at Bugbee's. Notwithstanding the severe storm quite a large number of seats were disposed of yesterday. The Boston *Globe* of Jan. 10, says:

"Mr Chas Fostelle, in his new creation of Mrs. Partington, drew a large house last night at the Howard Athenaeum This pleasing play, both as to character and plot, has every right to be called a true comedy. The first act opens in Mrs Partington's kitchen on washing day and laughter commences and continues, increasing in the third act, when Fostelle produced some of his specialties, among them his stump speech on woman's rights, which received warm applause. The old fashioned dance was immense On the whole the play is a good one.

MORE ABOUT BIG SNAKES We find the following in the *Kennebec Journal* — "Speaking about big snakes," said Mr. James N Wade, the truckman, to a *Journal* representative, "I can relate a few incidents which go to show that the race of monster serpents is not extinct in Maine. Forty-five years ago Moses Morrill, of Augusta, lately deceased, a man of unimpeachable veracity, was, with a large crew of men, driving through Brassua Lake, which is partly fed by Moose River, and which empties itself into Moosehead Lake The wind was against them and they had a great many logs boomed in a cove, when some unseen monster, passed from under the logs and across the lake, causing a violent motion of the logs and making a wake in the water as large as a boat rowed by four men. They watched the wake of the animal for about three miles, but nothing appeared above water to show what it was While at work on Penobscot waters, Mr Wm Annis, of Greenfield, saw, while crossing Eagle Lake with two other men, a snake, which they judged to be thirty feet long, raise his head about six feet, eye them sharply for a few minutes and then as suddenly sink beneath the water. They had heard the story before, but did not believe it till then. And close at home, on the shore of Gould's Pond, within one-fourth mile of Silver Lake, a snake has been reported 25 or 30 feet long and as big round as a man's body. What gives plausibility to the story is the fact that occasionally the pond, and no other in that vicinity, is so muddy that one cannot see in the water more than two or three inches, and yet at all other times the water is very clear, with clean sand all around the shores"

Sunday Services

At the Universalist church, to-morrow, the subject of the discourse will be "What is Christianity?" It is expected there will be a Sabbath School concert in the evening, and in consequence the lectures announced to begin Sunday evening are postponed until further notice.

The Y M. C. A. will hold a social meeting at the Home for Aged Women to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Quarterly meeting services of the Union street M E. church, which was deferred by reason of the storm last Sunday, will be held to-morrow evening at seven o'clock. Love Feast at Pine Street in the morning.

The next Pastors' Union Temperance meeting will be held at the Columbia street Baptist church to-morrow afternoon, commencing promptly at three o'clock. Rev. Mr. Jewell will speak on the subject of "Intemperance and the Individual," Rev. Mr Eldridge on "Intemperance and the Community." Others will be expected to follow in brief speeches.

Rev. Mr. Fenn, of Portland, preaches at Central church to-morrow morning and evening.

A discourse by the pastor will be preached in the Pine street church to-morrow evening.

The Man that Stopped his Paper,

Once upon a time a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at four cents below the market price. Then his property was sold for taxes, because he didn't read the sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined $8 00 for going hunting on Sunday, simply because he didn't know it was Sunday; and he paid $300 for a lot of forged notes, that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big blacksmith, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper—*Ex.*

At the exhibition of the Women's Silk Culture Association in Philadelphia, Mrs. Rebecca Taylor received the first prize of $200 for the best cocoons, which counted 57 to the quarter pound and yielded 1¼ ounces of silk and 2½ ounces of waste. Mrs. Taylor lives at Bennett square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and is the mother of the late Bayard Taylor. She is 82 years of age.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles L. Schofield, 46 years of age, committed suicide in San Francisco, January 30. He was a native of Brunswick, Maine.

Californians are purchasing large tracts of land in Western Texas with a view of establishing large vineyards. Others are purchasing wheat lands.

President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln have accepted invitations to be present at the dinner of the Harvard Club in New York on the 21st of February.

Cincinnati has no public institution for the care of the insane, who, therefore, when they appear in court in need of protection, have to be sent to the workhouse.

The canal and water power at Weldon, N C, has been sold to Robert Peebles, of Northampton county, Va, for $17 500 A cotton factory to cost $500 000 is to be erected for the new purchaser.

An Irishman fell on the ice. Getting up Pat scratched his head and exclaimed, "faix but ice is mighty convenient drink for summer, but it seems divilish strange that every time it tumbles down the slippery side comes up."

The worst treatment which Oscar Wilde has thus far received in this country was in Rochester, N Y., where about one hundred students of the Rochester University practically put a stop to the lecture by their disorderly conduct.

At the age of ninety-four, and in the same room and bed in which he was born, just died Capt. Green, of Buckden, England, who was believed to be the last surviving officer of those who were on duty at the funeral of Admiral Nelson.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: "Anna Dickinson's season here was a success, financially and artistically, but the general opinion is that she will not wear well in the parts she has undertaken The novelty of the performances gave them the chief attraction"

It is only just learned from Chinese newspapers received at San Francisco, that last July an earthquake occurred in the district of Kanchow, by which a large number of people were killed. An inundation followed, by which many lives were lost

Mrs Mary Clemmer, the writer is, it is reported by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, about to contract a second marriage She is finishing a book which contains, she thinks, her best work

A telegram from Cairo reports that M De Lesseps is seriously ill.

The finest ice bridge ever seen at Niagara Falls formed on the 3d, and the whole scene now presents one of unparalleled grandeur. The ice gorge extends from Table Rock to the Bridal Veil Falls. The adjacent islands and shrubbery have assumed their ice coatings, presenting a fantastic appearance.

So much swindling has been done in Berlin by placards announcing low prices for goods 'damaged by fire," "purchased at bankrupt sale," etc, that the authorities are looking sharply after the offenders, and five shopkeepers were recently arrested and prosecuted for fraud in putting up such notices untruthfully.

Patti went to hear Emma Abbott in the "Chimes of Normandy" while in St. Louis last week. The two are old friends, Patti having stood as sponsor to Miss Abbott, when she made her debut in Europe When they met in Emma's dressing-room after the second act it is said the kissing beat anything ever beheld on "any stage."

It is said that Beckwith, who is believed to be the murderer of Vandercook, who was caught at Gallatin, New York on Monday, was armed with an axe and accompanied by a ferocious looking dog He made a determined resistance and fought like a desperate wild beast. Finally overcoming him by sheer strength the capturers tied his feet and took him in custody. He says he has been within a few miles of Austerlitz ever since the tragedy.

LATEST NOTES ABOUT THE FASHIONS.

[From the N Y Eve Post]

Leading modistes are busy designing spring costumes.

Wild clematis and hollyhocks are embroidered in silver and white upon teagowns of pale laurel pink cashmere.

New French overdresses are looped exceedingly high on the sides, with full drapery in the back, held by wide sashes, or gay colored scarfs

Poke bonnets, with crowns of gay colored turkish plaited plush, and immense brims of beaver bordered with fur trimmings, are conspicuously ugly.

Kid bodices, with bands to trim the dress of the same material fans, sandals, and gloves, all richly hand-embroidered or hand-painted, are fast growing in favor in Paris.

Fishes, birds, flower garlands, "lunar" dots, fern caves, arabesques, moons, and odd geometrical and heraldic figures are to compose the figures, upon some of the new spring dress goods.

Sulphur-colored lace, satin, brocade, sulphur-colored bonnets roses, stockings, and whole costumes, made up in conjunction with dark brown, is a late French fancy in dress and garniture.

Silver-tinged black silks for "second" mourning are novel and effective fabrics They are to be adorned with silver or steel trimmings or chenille fringes showing a mixture of gray and black.

A Broadway jeweler exhibits a novel scarf pin, which represents a bird flying away with a tiny twig of holly berries in his bill. The leaves are of green enamel and the berries of sparkling rubies.

Gayly colored umbrellas to match the costume are now in vogue—royal blue, plum color, sage-green, seal brown, olive, and scarlet being popular shades. This is a freak of fashion which is likely to be ephemeral

Very fashionable ladies who adopt short-sleeved evening dresses wear their bracelets above the elbow. These bracelets, with dog collars for the throat to match, are made of massive gold links set with real gems or semi-precious stones.

A handsome carriage dress of golden-brown merveilleux has a bordering of dark fawn-colored plush embroidered in blossoms, and vines of pale gold. The panels on the skirt, Louis XIV. waistcoat, deep cuffs, and pelerine are likewise adorned

Thick and thin materials are much worn together this season in the composition of evening dresses. Brocade lampas, velvet and plush casaquins with skirts of gauze tulle, and crape made over foundations of silk or satin, are as *bien portes* as when first introduced.

A very elegant peignoir of peach-blossom pink surah has hand-painted revers and cuffs of satin covered with trailing sweet-pea blossoms and vines and small fern leaves. Pink-tinted plush ribbons, in Louis Frieze knots, adorn the high ruff and are carried all the way down the front, to which are added cascades of Oriental lace which fall in soft creamy waves over the spaces left between each knot.

An elegant *matinee* just received, and made of the pale, doe-colored cashmere, has a tablier edged with almond-tinted lace, and hand-painted with four-o-clocks, honeysuckle blossoms, and vines, each leaf and flower being partly covered with colored beads matching the color of the design it outlines

Silk and woollen brochés are made up in combination with velvet, velveteen, or plush. In many instances the last-named fabric is of wool instead of silk. Some of the broches alluded to are run through with silver and gold, metallic threads not being confined exclusively to expensive materials.

Stylish-looking Mother Hubbard evening dresses, designed alone for tall, slender young ladies, are made of white surah or white *faille*. They are trimmed with large bows and long flowing ends of broad white satin ribbon, floral garniture and lace being excluded, not being deemed appropriate to this simple and unique style of dress.

To be worn over little girls' "Americans" dresses are broad rolling collars made of finest linen lace and insertion, with jabot of the same lace beginning where the collar meets in front, and continuing down the dress to about six inches below the waist, where it terminates in a bow of ribbon matched to the color of the dress. These pretty additions to the toilet, being made of linen lace, are very durable and easily laundered.

Many of the latest French evening corsages of white satin are made high at the throat and sleeveless, but open all the way down the front and laced together over a chemisette which reaches to the waist, This chemisette is often made of rich lace, but where there is a colored fabric of velvet brocade or the like, used in conjunction with the white satin toilet, the chemisette is generally made of the colored material.

Many ladies who wear self-colored dresses have long Mother Hubbard cloaks made of a corresponding material, and a very economical and tasteful garment is thus obtained. It covers the dress completely, thus preserving it from rain, and it is very easy to trim one of the snug little princesse bonnets with satin or velvet of the same shade, and so be all *en suite*, for an affinity in the details of the toilet is now expected.

Laces outlined in beads, or the pattern, entirely composed of beads, are very beautiful, and excessively fashionable. Their very high price puts them beyond the reach of every day purses, so they will doubtless remain long in vogue. The same may be said of hand-painted or hand embroidered wraps, dresses, panels, tabliers, pelerines, and other portions of dress decorated with artistic trimming, which can only be adopted by the favored of fortune

A unique French reception bonnet of olive plush exhibited, has broad strings of brocaded olive satin shot with gold. These strings are lined with pale blue surah, as is also the inside of the hat, which is in the daring poke shape On the outside is a fine embroidery of peacock feathers which wreaths the edge of the brim. The soft upright folds of plush on the conical crown are run through with several odd shaped Grecian pins formed of fine gold set with aqua marines.

A "Sultana" costume for a fancy dress ball is made with a skirt of white satin, striped with gold An Oriental in olive, scarlet, and gold Persian silk encircles the hips, and is caught up low on the left side with a jewelled clasp. A bodice of pale yellow satin, embroidered in ruby, gold, and pearl beads, is cut square in the neck, and filled with a chemisette of white shirred satin. A red velvet embroidered fez has a tassel of gold behind, and holds in place a long veil of Persian tulle spangled with gold. Sequins, pearls, and rubies are twisted in the hair and around the throat.

Jaunty little Incroyable capes are being prepared to wear over spring costumes as soon as the weather shall call for less cumbersome wraps than those worn at present. They are made of plush or velvet, lined with old gold satin or some other bright color, and fastened with bows and long ends of satin ribbon. A stylish suit of dark heliotrope colored satin de Lyon, included in an elaborate bridal trousseau to be completed soon, has the short underdress of satin laid in full fan plaitings held down by straps of deep purple velvet Above this skirt fall long, straight panels of the velvet, lined with heliotrope satin Over the hips are laid full paniers of the velvet, bordered with deep purple chenille fringe. The cuirass bodice is of the satin de Lyon, fastened with large silver buttons, and accompanying this is one of the dainty capes alluded to above, made of velvet, lined with heliotrope satin, and fastened with silver agrafes The Gypsy bonnet, not yet completed is to be made of shirred satin, matching the shade of the underdress, with inside facing of dark purple velvet, and a wreath of purple pansies around the crown.

The body of the man who was found in the woods near Philadelphia yesterday with a wound in the temple and a weapon lying by his side, has been identified as that of William D. Bicod, of Rockland, Mass He came there in search of employment

A New Haven despatch says: The jury in the case of Francis Carroll, charged with the murder of Michael Early in Wallingford, Oct 29th, disagreed yesterday and were dismissed. The accused was released on $800 bonds

Business Items.

"THE DOCTOR TOLD ME to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever." Torpid kidneys and liver is the trouble for which Kidney Wort always proves to be the best remedy known. —Hartford Courant.

CHARLES HALE & CO., have just received a line of all Gold Goods in latest styles, Bracelets, Bar Pins, and Sets; Sleeve Buttons in French enamel, etc.
feb9 1w

CAST-IRON FELLOWS.
Men of endurance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or constipation. The cure for these diseases is Kidney-Wort. This great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the liver, bowels and kidneys to perform their functions perfectly. Both the Liquid and Dry are sold by druggists —Pioneer Press.

PALACE CAR TOUR TO CALIFORNIA.

LEAVE NEW YORK APRIL 17TH, 45 DAYS TOUR VISITING ST. LOUIS, TOPEKA, DENVER, PIKE'S PEAK, CHEYENNE, SALT LAKE CITY, SACRAMENTO, THE BIG TREES, YOSEMITE VALLEY, SAN FRANCISCO, (10 DAYS), MONTEREY, SAN JOSE, THE GEYSERS, THENCE HOMEWARD VIA CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, &C. THIS TOUR WILL BE UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF E. M. JENKINS, TOURIST AGENT, NEW YORK, AND THE PRICE WILL INCLUDE TRAVEL, HOTELS, GUIDES &C, EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS. RESIDENTS OF THIS VICINITY ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE PARTY (LIMITED TO 100 IN ALL) AND FULL PARTICULARS MAY BE LEARNED OF
W. E BROWN,
21 MAIN STREET BANGOR.
feb10 3t

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing 1w 25 feb6

ALWAYS REFRESHING.
A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne, which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used. eodd wlmJan19

ELEGANCE AND PURITY.
Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.
Jan19 eodd wlm

IT TELLS ITS OWN STORY.
LANCASTER, N. H, Dec. 3, '79.
By the way I will say that I think Downs Elixir the best cough remedy that I can find at our Druggists. We always use it
J. S. PEAVEY, Pub. Republican

All diseases arising from Biliousness or Torpid Liver, are quickly cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters See notice of Arnica and Oil Liniment in another column. eod&w 1m feb1

SUBLIMELY SUPERB A pair of beautiful Sun flowers on Fasels will be mailed free to any lady who will send a three cent postage stamp to Dr C W Benson 106 No. Eutaw St, Baltimore, Md.
Jan30 2w

SKIN DISEASES CURED,
By Dr Frazier's Magic Ointment Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful Also cures Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head Chapped Hands, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips old, obstinate Ulcers and Sores &c

SKIN DISEASE —F. Drake Esq Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Dr Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications

☞ The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered

Sent by mail on receipt of price, FIFTY cents.
HENRY & CO, Sole Propr's,
CLEVELAND, O

For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles, DR WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price $1 00 by mail For sale by Druggists
GEO C. GOODWIN & CO, Boston Mass., Wholesale Agents.
sep23 deow&wew39

FOUND AT LAST'—A remedy that not only relieves but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds bronchitis, sore throat influenza, &c The remedy we allude to is DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. d&w1w feb9

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
"Burdane, the French name for Burdock, is as popular in France as in America As an anti scorbutic aperient and diuretic it cannot be too highly extolled Burdock Blood Bitters combine in a condensed form all its good properties For gout, cutaneous disorders and kidney troubles they are unequaled Price $1 00, trial size 10 cents d&wlw feb6

RESCUED FROM DEATH
William J. Coughlin of Somerville Mass, says In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar At one time a report went around that I was dead I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS I got a bottle when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past

I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness d1t&w no3 mar12

DEFINED
By the unthinking Burdock has been considered a weed and its luxuriant growth, unpleasant smell, etc has rendered it, to those not knowing its virtues, a nuisance, and yet the root has long been acknowledged by savants as most invaluable as a diuretic, aperient and blood purifier Burdock Blood Bitters embody all its good qualities Price $1 00, trial size 10 cents d&wlw feb6

DEAL WITH BOWLER & MERRILL NO. 7 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, BANGOR IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN THE VERY BEST AND SAFEST SECURITIES FOR THE INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS AND SAVINGS AT THE LOWEST PRICE
dtf

"ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT, the Banner Kidney Remedy, cures all diseases that it is advertised for Try it at once and be convinced of the truth of this for yourself.
feb6

HOW'S THE BABY
"How's the baby? "His croup is better this morning, thank you. We gave him some of Thomas Eclectric Oil as you advised doctor, and shall give him some more in an hour or so" Next day the doctor pronounced the youngster cured
feb6 d&wlw

When you have taken cold the best way to rid yourself of it is to buy some good preparation that will surely give you relief. As such we offer you Dr Graves Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar The success that has attended its use as a certain relief for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, &c warrants us in recommending as a sure and infallible remedy and when in want do not fail to give this a trial

The virtues of wild cherry and tar are universally acknowledged by every one Physicians prescribe them, and they almost invariably form the base of prescriptions for pulmonary complaints. Too much can hardly be said of their efficacy and curative properties In Dr Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar the wild cherry and tar form the principal ingredients, and are combined with a few simple remedies that aid and stimulate their action.

Sample bottles, 10 cts Large bottles, 50 cents For sale by WM E MANN Bangor. eod&wlm jan20

A WORD TO MOTHERS
Mothers should remember it is a most important duty at this season to look after the health of their families and cleanse the malaria and impurities from their systems, and that nothing will tone up the stomach and liver, regulate the bowels and purify the blood so perfectly as Parker's Ginger Tonic, advertised in our columns —*Post.* See other column. eod&wlmJan19

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE
Mothers and Daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic, gives quick relief It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—Buffalo lady. eod&wlmjan19

Have pictures appropriate for the season. The new Winter scenes at Weston's offer attractions for this charming style of Photograph. d&w jan28

CHARLES HALE & CO., have just received a late invoice in Shell Combs, new patterns. Shell Novelties for the Hair
feb9 1w

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY and save doctors' bills by using Pierce's "Dry Foot" and Leather Preservative. A twenty-five cent box is worth four times the price of a pair of rubbers. Try a box and you will be convinced. For sale by all boot and shoe dealers. Wholesale by
BROOKS & YOUNG. Boston,
LORD, HASKELL & CO., Portland.
feb7 2w*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE STORY OF AN OLD COAT

IN TEN EPISODES

I.

Of course, there was a time when the coat was new. We shall go further back even than that, and speak of a period when it had no existence, ere ever the idea took possession of the narrow brain of stingy old James Gelsworthy to invest five pounds of his beloved money in a warm garment, of excellent quality, wherewith to protect his lean carcase from the chills of December. It was December in Cribble street, Mile End, London, E., as well as in Curzon street Mayfair, W. Around the mansions of the wealthy and refined the cruel, snow-laden blast howled in impotent fury because it could not shake the massive doors or make the heavy, tightly fitting windows rattle. When it discovered a stray chink and contrived to sneak through insidiously, thick curtains barred its way, rich carpets checked it, blazing fires warmed it, an equable temperature absorbed it. The bitter herald of a hard Winter had to content itself with screaming viciously outside 'I'm here and I won't go away. I'll not leave you for months—for months. I'll bring bronchitis and inflammation, and death to some of you yet. You shan't escape me, with all your tricks—Whoof Puff!'

Then the wealthy and refined smiled confidently in their comfortable apartments. They were prepared for the siege.

Far otherwise was it with the poor and vulgar. These shrank and shivered at the fearful menace for they knew it was no idle threat. The wind fiend is their savage enemy. He rejoices in their defenceless condition, their miserable dwellings, their meagre food, their scanty fuel, their insufficient clothing. He comes to kill, he tells them so, as he whistles through their chattering teeth. And he never jokes.

The two rows of rickety tenements known as Cribble street Mile End were let out to the poor and vulgar, in suites, generally comprising one room and a cupboard for each family, irrespective of size. At No 12 a certain back chamber—without a cupboard—was occupied by a man, a wife and a very wee morsel of humanity. The man was young—only three and twenty. His name was Mark Roper. The woman was also young—some nineteen years perhaps—and she was called Pattie. The wee morsel was still younger, being but three days old, and having no name yet decided upon. But they thought of calling her Pattie also—at least Mark did.

Mark Roper's misfortune may be summed up with terrible simplicity. He was out of work, and had been so for the last six months in consequence of a strike which he had no hand in originating, and with which he totally disagreed. During that time the neat little cottage at Stratford had been given up, the furniture had disappeared bit by bit, the pawnshop had swallowed up their blankets and counterpanes and warm clothing. At present the room in Cribble street whither they had fled as the cheapest refuge upon earth, except the work house, contained only two chairs, a table some articles of crockery, and a mattress on the floor, upon which the young wife lay with her firstborn folded lovingly in her arms. The parish doctor had attended her, the parish dispensary had provided medicine, the parish overseer had allowed a little oat-meal and a little port wine—quite a favor—to help to get up her strength. So she ought to have been grateful, poor thing. Well, and so she was—grateful to God that her husband loved her and that her child lived.

'Mark! I can't eat any more now. Finish up this basin of gruel for me while it's hot. Do, dear,' she said coaxingly.

'Not I. I can't abide it—I hate it!' he replied, trying to look nauseated by the very idea.

She raised herself upon one elbow. 'You have had nothing but a saveloy all day, Mark and if you don't swallow this I'll not taste another drop you make for me—there.'

'But, dear, I don't like it.'

'It's a story. You do. You shall! Finish it at once or you'll make me ill talking about it. Go on now.'

He took a few spoonfuls and pretended to drain the basin, but his wife was too sharp eyed. She watched him closely and never relaxed her vigilance until the whole was consumed.

'Now I'm satisfied,' she said, sinking back upon the bolster. 'Where is uncle's letter? What time did he say he would come? Six o'clock wasn't it?'

'Yes, dear.'

'It's nearly that now—don't you think so? Uncle will do something for us. I'm sure he will, when he sees baby. Look at her. Isn't she an angel? Such large brown eyes, just like yours. She the image of you, Mark.'

'Your uncle may help you, but not me,' returned Mark gloomily.

'He can't help me without you, love—that's one comfort.'

'He'll try it on, though. I know he'll try it on,' muttered Mark, as he walked to the stove and placed four small knobs of coal with great care, between the bars. But Pattie did not catch the words because she was listening to a foot step on the landing outside. Then the door opened abruptly, and her uncle, James Gelsworthy, walked into the room.

'Phew! Here's a pigsty!—Hope you're satisfied girl!' was the old man's greeting to his niece.

'It wasn't a pigsty I took her first,' broke in Mark with a flash of indignation.

'You shut up Mark Roper. You're a fool and you'll never be anything else,' said Gelsworthy waving him away contemptuously. 'You married Pattie in spite of me. You ran away with her and thought you were mighty clever, no doubt. But you shan't have much of my money—you shan't.'

'Uncle! dear uncle!' exclaimed Pattie, 'you must help us—you really must if only for baby's sake. See what a beauty she is! She smiles at you already.'

'Oh yes. She's all right. I don't mind her nor I don't mind you, and I'll act straight by the pair of you, if you do what I want.'

'What is that?'

'Why, look here, Pattie. You must just bring your kid and come back to live with me like you used to before you took up with that penniless scamp against my will.'

'And what is he to do?'

'Do? Work—emigrate—go to Australy—go to Canady! Anywhere, so long as he keeps out of our way. I don't mind stumping up the coin to pack him off.'

'You want—to—separate—me—and Mark?' she inquired very slowly, fixing her eyes sternly upon his face.

'Jes so,' said the old rascal, unabashed by the glance, 'that's it. He can't keep you, and I can. If he likes to hook it I'll help him to keep hisself, not otherwise.'

'Mark!' cried Pattie, sitting bolt upright upon the mattress, as a burning flush mounted to her thin cheeks, and her trembling finger pointed to the door—'Mark! Turn that man out!'

'You ungrateful, disobedient hussy!' cried Gelsworthy in a passion. 'After all I've done for you! Brought you up from a child, fed and clothed you beggar's brat that you were!'

That was the last they ever saw of Uncle Gelsworthy, alive.

II.

I suppose it was the keen north easter and the driving sleet, in the teeth of which James Gelsworthy had to fight his way home that evening, that made him think what a very threadbare, thin, and comfortless overcoat he had on. And seeing that he had worn it now for some ten Winters, and had originally procured it second-hand, his reflections upon the subject are not surprising. Anyhow, the following morning, as he gazed from his window at the unabated inclemency of the weather, and turned his eyes upon the dilapidated garment, hanging from a nail in his bedroom door, he settled it definitely in his mind when he muttered: 'That's what I'll do, I'll have a coat made a-purpose.' So he went to a tailor's, and overhauled his entire stock of piece-goods before he finally hit upon a cloth to his taste. It was a heavy, closely woven, water-proofed, drab-colored texture, of the best quality; similar to that worn by grooms in livery in first-class establishments. Then he gave minute instructions as to the shape, the size, the pockets, the buttons all according to his own notions of what a coat ought to be, without any regard to the "prevailing fashions," which the tailor vainly sought to bring under his notice.

When the coat was finished and sent home he took it back to have an inner lining stitched in because it was not warm enough; and afterward he took it back again to get another lining added, because the first was not strong enough. "I'm not a-going to pay for a concern that'll wear out in a month," he explained.

By this time the tailor and his journeymen were thoroughly sick of the coat, and distinctly refused to make any further additions or alterations whatever.

James Gelsworthy was extremely proud of this new item to his limited wardrobe. He wore it on every possible opportunity. He turned it to account by knocking off fires in February, and keeping it on in the house, for the sake of its more economical warmth. He used it as a second counterpane thrown over his bed at night. This last fact was discovered in March by his landlady, who, not having seen anything of him for two days, became alarmed on the third, and caused the door of his room to be burst open. They found him lying upon his bed, still, and peaceful, and cold, with the favorite coat resting across his limbs. James Gelsworthy was dead.

Over the mantel shelf was a bit of paper, fastened with pins, and upon it a few words written in a shaky but legible hand: "In case of my death, the furniture and other things belonging to me in my two rooms I give to my niece, Pattie Roper, No. 12 Cribble-street, Mile End. There aint no money, only just enough to bury me. I drawed it all out and disposed of it months ago. Signed by me, JAMES GELSWORTHY."

III.

The "furniture and things" were a real godsend to Mark and Pattie.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said the husband. "We'll sell the lot. I'll give over looking after odd jobs, and we'll get an assisted passage to Melbourne. I've heard as how there's heaps more chance for a poor man in Australy."

"I'm willing to go anywhere," answered Pattie, "so long as we can only manage to stick together."

The real and personal estate of old Gelsworthy produced about twenty-five pounds in cash—truly a blessing to the extremely impecunious, as any one will know who ever had the bad fortune to be and in urgent want of a similar amount, and the good fortune to come into it unexpectedly just in the hour of need. The last thing disposed of was a heavy drab overcoat, by private treaty with Mr Isaac Solomons, dealer in anything.

"Well, what do you want for it?" inquired Mr. Solomons, after having turned it over several times and regarded it suspiciously, as though it were an infected garment.

"Suppose we say thirty bob," suggested Mark, tentatively.

"There's no harm in saying thirty quid, so long as nobody parts with the coin. No, my man, that there coat ain't no use to me—it's too ugly, and my customers is mostly fashionable inclined."

"But it's worth something. Look at the quality!"

"Quality! What's quality nowadays? Nothing. It's cut that's wanted, and there ain't no cut about that there! not a ha'porth."

"What will you give? Come!"

"If I were to spec'late fifteen bob on it, I should lose. Strike me! I should lose. No, 'pon my honor, I can't do it!"

"Well, fork over. It's no good to me—it don't fit."

"It ain't much good to anybody, as I can see," grumbled the Jew. But for all that, he "forked over" the fifteen shillings immediately and the coat became the property of Mr Solomons.

IV.

If you had watched Mr Solomons transacting business in his own shop you would have wondered how, in the name of all the common laws of finance, he contrived to keep clear of the bankruptcy court. Continually to be selling goods without a profit is generally supposed to bring about very unsatisfactory results. But to part with them at an appalling loss—to have them literally wrenched from you by a greedy public, heartlessly taking advantage of the perpetual slackness of trade—ought to culminate in disaster speedy and complete. And yet Mr. Solomons was not submerged. He contrived in some fashion to keep his head above water, and his shoulders too, in spite of the terrible sacrifices he solemnly professed to make every hour of the day. Perhaps it was but a grim joke, a melancholy satire, when he ticketed the coat acquired from Mark for fifteen shillings, as a "tremendous bargain—only two pounds ten shillings!"

"Cost me three pounds—s'help me! if I never speak another word!" he exclaimed to the pale and patient faced young woman who stopped to inspect it.

"It would just fit father nicely," she said, more to herself than to the Jew. "And very warm and comfortable, but rather a funny shape, isn't it?"

"Funny shape! Why, it's one of Poole's latest styles, made expressly for a Marquiss, who only wore it three times, and then got tired of it."

"What is the lowest you will take?"

"Lowest! Well, if I'll touch a farden less than two-ten, not if the Prince of Wales was to go down on his bended knees! Ten bob is enough to drop over one article—rather!"

"I am unable to spare more than two pounds, in fact, I have no more with me. If you cannot accept that, I must go without."

"Lose a pound! lose a whole pound! Oh, strike me, I can't! What with one and another of you, I shall be driven to the workhouse," cried Mr. Solomons pathetically.

"Well, then good-day, Sir. I must try and find something that will do, elsewhere."

"Don't go. Say two-five—make it as light as you can for me—say two five!" he pleaded, seizing her by the hem of her mantle.

"Impossible! I tell you I have only two pounds."

Solomons groaned, as in anguish of spirit. "Give us your money!" he said desperately. "I must try and make it up some other way, I suppose."

So the young woman carried away her "tremendous bargain."

V.

The father reclined in an arm-chair by the fire, smoking a too highly seasoned brier root pipe. The daughter sat at a small table by the window, coloring photographs. The father's face was of that shrunken, bloated type frequently observable in drunkards when their usual supply of alcohol has, for some reason or other, been cut off. His eyes were heavy, expressionless, and leaden; his lower lip was pendulous, his chin was unshaven, his hands were dirty. The daughter was graceful and pretty. Her feature were delicate; her complexion pale; her expression sweet, sad and patient. What did it matter to her gin swilling parent that she worked for him, tended his wants, nursed him when he was ill, was robbed by him when he was well—struggled, labored, fought to save him, both soul and body! Was it not her duty? He was her father! What did it matter to him that her young life was wrecked, her future rendered hopeless, the one love of her girlhood crushed and blighted by his miserable being! That was a simple necessity. He had brought her up to the idea—to hold him over and above all earthly considerations. Was he not her father! The man who had won her whole heart was noble and worthy; yet she would not marry him. The home she might have made a smiling paradise would never be formed. Well, the sacrifice was required. Somebody must reap the benefit of her existence; and was he not her father!

"That's a wretched ugly thing, that topcoat," he grumbled from his easy chair.

"But it fits you, papa. It is nearly new, and, above all, it is thoroughly warm and well made. Those are the principal points, with your liability to rheumatism and gout."

"That's right—fling my misfortunes in my face! Remind me of my ill-health—of my pain and suffering. It's like you. Don't let me forget them, on any account."

"Oh papa!"

"There, don't begin to cry and whimper. I suppose you mean well, and are a good girl, after all.—Got any money, Madgie?"

"Not much," she faltered, trembling.

"I haven't had a dram worth speaking about for more than a week. You have kept me on short allowance long enough, I think, Madge."

"But see how ill you have been, papa. You know the doctor said you were to drink scarcely anything."

"Confound the doctor. What does he know about it? Besides, I'm well again now—well as ever. I really must run out and get three pen'orth. Lend us sixpence, Madge! He always said "lend." By no chance did he ever employ the word "give" in pecuniary negotiations.

After many promises and much whining and persuasion, he wormed the coveted sixpence from his daughter's slender purse. She knew he had no other money, and that it would be impossible for him to hurt himself on that amount.

"I'll try this overcoat for the first time," he said, as he put it on. "Yes, you are right; it is very comfortable, and will last me for ages. I'm not hard to please in matters of dress."

"Do come back to tea, papa," were her parting words at the door. "The weather is very rough, and you are not yet strong enough to stay out late. Do come back to tea."

"Of course, of course! How far do you think I can travel with sixpence—a paltry sixpence?" he inquired sarcastically.

Between two and three o'clock in the morning he staggered home drenched with rain, and alas! intoxicated.

Madge was accustomed to the spectacle. In silence and without reproach she led him to his room. Suddenly she missed his coat. It was the old story. He had pawned it. She asked him for the ticket, and found that it also was sold for a mere song. The coat she had worked so hard to pay for!

The poor grief-stricken girl, in the retirement of her own room threw herself by her bedside, and wept in anguish to that other Father who has promised how, one day, He will surely wipe away all tears from the eyes of those that mourn.

VI.

The individual who bought the "duplicate" from the drunken old man probably lost or forgot it altogether, as the coat remained undisturbed in the storeroom of Messrs Bate & Grindwell, pawnbrokers, for over the statutory twelve months. It then became an "unredeemed pledge," and as such was labeled, hung up, and dangled before the public as a remarkable proof of the manner in which the disinterested vendors were prepared to forego all personal profit for the general weal. The coat was fingered and tumbled and twitched, and tried on and turned over by some dozens of persons, before one Shortmiles, a cabman, took a fancy to it, and eventually became its owner. And now it began to see service. He wore it hard, did Shortmiles. What with snow and rain and frost and sunshine, its original color grew many shades deeper. Beer stained it, tobacco-smoke impregnated it, cold pork greased it. It saw a great deal of outdoor life in London, and acquired an important, reckless appearance. Its big bone buttons seemed to stare in awful astonishment at those mean persons who presumed to offer its master less than double his legal fare. When Shortmiles tossed a coin in the palm of his hand and inquired of a victim, "What d'yer call this? What's this for?" the big bone buttons seemed ready to burst from their places with surprise, indignation, and reproach. The victim could imagine them saying "Ay, what do yer call it? What is it for? That's what we want to know. Yah—shabby!"

It happened one day that Shortmiles, feeling himself insulted by the remarks of a rival cabman anent the symmetry and attractiveness of his features, individually and collectively, including a definite opinion respecting the lowest market value of his face if put up to auction by a cheap Jack in the neighborhood of the New Cut, leaped from his vehicle and challenged his tormentor to personal combat. The gauntlet was at once picked up and the battle began.

How furiously it raged—how women screamed, "Shame! why don't you part em?" and men replied, "Get out! why don't you leave 'em alone"—how a stately policeman, with slow and measured step, approached the scene, forced his way through the crowd, and said "Now then, stop this 'ere, show us your badges, both on yer"—how the two combatants were summoned before the magistrate and fined—and how they ultimately shook hands and swore eternal friendship, are not all these things matters of trifling concern, in comparison with the following fact? When Shortmiles was preparing for the duel, he took off his coat, folded it carefully, and placed it under the box-seat of his cab. Of this he was certain. After the struggle, when he returned to his post, the coat was gone. Of this he was also positive, and he never set eyes upon it again.

VII.

A certain loathsome lodging house situated in a back slum, whither we must now repair, was nothing else than a nest of thieves—wretched, ill clad, hungry thieves, outcasts from the more sturdy and bolder ranks of crime; despised by the clever burglar, who took his fifty or hundred pounds' worth of "swag" at a haul, ignored and disowned by the dashing swell mobsman or the accomplished pickpocket. These poor creatures were only stall lifters and area sneaks—men, women, and children, who were willing to risk the terrible punishments of the law for sixpence. A number of them were assembled in an underground back kitchen discussing the good and bad luck of the day. They separated themselves into little groups of twos and threes and established temporary partnerships on the basis of uniting their pilferings and "going whacks" in the profit. Presently the door opened, and a man with a detestably cunning expression of face and having a stumpy horse-whip in his hand, entered the room.

"Well, my lads and lasses, how are you all getting along?" he said. "I was just driving round this way, so I thought I'd give you a look in. Got anything in my line to-day?" He walked round, and rapidly inspected the various little piles of articles presided over by the respective "firms."

"You're a picking" grumbled one lean and tattered *chevalier d'industrie*, "and it ain't fair."

"I allus pick, and pays extry for it—yer know I do" replied the dealer. "I only wants boots and clothes—nothing else ain't no good to me, not as a gift."

Having selected sundry odds and ends, and having paid for them, after considerable haggling, out of a big bag of silver and copper, he stuffed his purchases pell-mell into a canvas sack and carried them off. At the top of the street he mounted a clumsy cart, drawn by a melancholy pony in a decline. A drive of about an hour and a half took him to the other end of London where his destination was a dingy shop with the announcement—"Marine Stores—Wardrobes bought and sold."

With the assistance of his "old woman" and his "two gals," the contents of the canvas sack were re-examined and appraised. Among other things, it contained the coat that Shortmiles had lost a few hours before.

Some days later, a stout and comfortable looking old gentleman, with benevolent blue eyes and an amiable double chin, stepped cheerfully into the "Stores," followed by a thin man, whose more than shabby exterior and general appearance of extreme depression proclaimed that he was very hard down on his luck.

"Have you got such a thing as a strong, warm topcoat?" inquired the stout gentleman.

"A topcoat?" said the dealer suspiciously. "What sort of a coat do you mean? Do you want to buy one, hey?"

"Of course I do. Do you think I shall ask you to make me a present of one? I want a coat that will fit this man here. Anything that's warm and tidy will suit."

"Oh, werry well; then I think I can show you just the harticle you'll like," and the wary dealer, feeling he was safe, produced the garment whose adventures it is our business to trace.

In the end the stout gentleman paid for it, and the thin man wore it, an arrangement which was mutually satisfactory.

"Now, Reeves," observed the former as they quitted the shop, "you said you could get a good job at once, if you only had your tools out of pledge and a coat to cover you. Here is the money for the tools—fifteen shillings. Take them. And may God prosper you, my man; may God prosper you!"

Two big tears coursed slowly down the rough cheeks of the mechanic, as he grasped for a moment the extended hand of his benefactor. "I'll never forget this, Sir—never!" he murmured in a broken voice. "It ain't for the likes of me to ask your name and who you are; nor yet to offer to pay you back when better times come to me—as they will now. But you've saved me from worse than death this night, Sir. Believe me, I never raised my finger to take what didn't belong to me afore. It was only want and desperation the ever gave the devil a chance to put it in my head. I shall get work now, thanks to you; and I'll be an honest man still, as I always have been."

"Yes, yes; of course you will," said the old gentleman, nodding his head in friendly assent, while his kind, mild blue eyes glistened moistly under the gas-lamp. "And look here, Reeves: if ever you get better off, and come across a poor man in want of a little help, you help him, Reeves, d'ye see—you help him!"

VIII.

The blessing which the good Samaritan had invoked upon the man he had saved from disgrace and misery, came down upon him. Reeves prospered. Bit by bit his cottage grew into a cosy home, that he loved more and more every day, his children became plump and rosy-cheeked, and his wife bright eyed and happy. But in all this new-born prosperity, the grateful mechanic never forgot his true friend's parting injunction to be tender to others in distress. It will only be necessary to mention one occasion upon which he succeeded in imitating very closely, the sublime example of magnanimous charity that had been his own salvation.

Reeves was returning from work. It was rather late, and what few people were about were hurrying out of the blinding sleet and piercing blast as fast as their legs could carry them, and that was at no remarkable speed on account of the atmospheric opposition they encountered. At one moment the wind suddenly increased to the fury of a hurricane, and compelled Reeves to seek temporary shelter in a friendly doorway. He was not alone there. Some one else had adopted the principle of "any port in a storm." It was a man—gaunt, hollow cheeked, ill-clad, shivering, and miserable.

"What a fearful night—ain't it?" observed Reeves in a gentle voice.

"S'pose it is. I don't care, it's all the same to me," returned the man hoarsely.

"I don't want to be rude," continued Reeves, in the same tone of sympathy, "but you seem to be hard up. I've been in the same case myself, and I can pity you. I'm only a working man, and I know what hard times mean."

"It ain't that alone what's the matter with me, mate; although you're right so far. It would puzzle anybody to be wuss off than I am just now. But it's sorrer that's a-killing me, more than want. I'm a dying, mate, that's what I am."

"Come, come, don't talk like that, you'll feel better after a good supper and a comfortable night's rest. And I've got a bob or two as will pay for them."

"You're a man—a true brick! It does a chap good to speak to the like of you. I thought the breed had died out. But it ain't suppers and nights' rests what'll give me back my wife. I want my wife! I've been hunting for her high and low all over London from one end to the other for the last six months. And I can't find her. I can't come across her no-how. Oh, Mary, Mary! why did you run away from us?—why did you leave me and the children when we was so fond of you. You know we was! Why did you go?" He leaned his forehead against the rough bricks, and wailed forth the agony of his breaking heart, unconsciously. Presently, he drew himself up and shook his emaciated fist in fierce rage. "Curses!" he cried—"a million black, bitter curses on the man as 'ticed her from me! If I had him by the throat now—so, like that—I'd tear him limb from limb!"

For some time Reeves said nothing. He felt he was in the presence of a trouble which no words of his could assuage. But by and by, when the poor fellow's passion had spent itself he ventured "Look 'e here, friend. You'll find your wife one day either on earth or in heaven. God pardons such weak misguided creatures as she, and if you should never meet her here you will there, depend on it. You don't know how she has suffered, you don't know how she has repented, you don't know how her fault may have been blotted out and her sins forgiven. Mate, I sha'n't say anything more about it, because I can't help you in that matter. But I can do so in another. When I get home, I shall find a bright, cheerful fire, plenty to eat and drink, and a warm change of clothes. You won't have such luck as that. The togs you've got on now wouldn't be much use to you in summer, let alone such a night as this. I'm going to leave you my overcoat—that's what I'm going to do. It ain't elegant but it will stand a thundering lot of wear yet, and it's warm and water proof. Here, catch hold of it," continued Reeves divesting himself of the garment and throwing it over the man's shoulders. "Don't mind me. I can buy another to-morrow, thank God. You'll find three or four bob in the left side pocket, get yourself a glass of something hot, a jolly good supper, and a clean shakedown. No thanks, old chap, I'm not used to 'em. Good-bye, and good luck to you! I'm off!" Suiting the action to the word, Reeves darted out of the doorway, and quickly disappeared from view down an adjoining street.

A quarter of an hour later the recipient of the generous mechanic's bounty was recruiting his exhausted frame with half a pork pie and a pint of hot ale strongly flavored with ginger. While he was disposing of this, to him, delicious fare, his eyes rested upon a ten days old newspaper that chanced to lie on the bar of the public house in which he stood. All at once a gray, ashy hue overspread his face, the knife slipped from his trembling grasp, with shaking fingers he seized the paper and gazed at one short paragraph with such an expression of horror and despair that the barman on the other side was startled, and said "What's the matter? Are yer ill?"

"Read that for me," replied the man wildly. "I can't see—I feel as if I were going blind. Read that."

The barman took the journal and read at the place indicated.

"Found drowned.—The body of a woman, aged about thirty, and evidently belonging to the poorer classes, was yesterday taken out of the Thames, near Woolwich. She had on an old cloth jacket, much worn, common black alpaca dress, jean petticoat, colored stockings and buttoned boots, rather dilapidated. Is marked with a small scar over the right eyebrow. In the pocket were found a leather purse containing fourpence in coppers, and a bit of card that had evidently been written upon, although the words 'Joe' and 'forgive' were alone legible. The body had suffered from long immersion. It was taken to the mortuary."

"Thank you," said the man mechanically, passing his hand over his clammy brow.

"It don't mean trouble to you, I hope" asked the barman feelingly.

"I'm Joe" replied the other, as he staggered to the door and left the house.

He walked on and on quite heedless of the mingled rain and snow that blew in gusty torrents from every point of the compass. Other pedestrians might grumble bitterly, or swear savagely, at finding themselves out in such uncharitable weather. This man could scarcely have told whether it was mid-summer or mid winter. He didn't care. All weathers were the same to him now. It was late when he found himself on Westminster Bridge, and it was quite deserted. Deliberately he climbed one of the centre buttresses and stood outside the parapet gazing into the dark abyss beneath. Then he took off the coat which Reeves had given him a few hours before, folded it up tightly, and flung it back on to the bridge. "I won't waste that," he muttered. "Some other poor un may pick it up and be glad of it. That kind hearted chap said as how I should one day meet Mary on earth or in heaven. I know where to find her now, but it isn't here." He crouched down, and then suddenly sprang forward. The gloom swallowed him up. The waters closed forever over him.

IX.

The coat experienced a few rapid and uneventful changes of ownership after this in the way of being bartered and sold "in the trade." Within a week it became the property of a gentleman who never saw it, or even knew of its existence. The gentleman has a large house at Notting Hill, employed men-servants and maid servants, owned horses and carriages, used massive silver plate at his six o'clock dinner, and was treated with marked respect by his bankers in Lombard street. He also had an extensive warehouse in the city, where he carried on a highly remunerative business as an "exporter of second-hand wearing apparel." He was a big merchant. His books showed many thousand pounds a year net profit. But his grandfather had tramped the streets of London with three or four hats on the top of his head, and a sack slung over his shoulder as he sang out "Ole clo'!" at regular intervals, like the minute-gun at sea. There were people who could recollect it. Strange, that there always should be people whose memories are so terribly distinct upon any subject we most particularly wish to relegate to oblivion. The gentleman of Notting Hill disliked any reference to the "founder of the firm." He felt strangely ashamed of his ancestor, dead and gone. There is a mighty difference, thought he, between walking about to pick up a few shabby garments here and there, and buying them wholesale by hundreds and thousands, to be packed in heavy bales, "marked and numbered, as per margin" and shipped to the uttermost ends of the earth!

X.

We are now going across the sea on the lightning wings of fancy. We want to look up some old friends of ours and find out how they are getting on. It will be recollected that Mark Roper, with his wife Pattie and their baby, emigrated to Australia, there to court that better fortune which had persistently refused to smile upon them in the land of their birth. Three years have passed since they first set foot upon the shores of the new country with a capital consisting of a very small amount of money, and a very large amount of pluck. The latter had stood them in good stead, as it will anybody who only makes up his mind to rely upon it steadily. Pluck is one of the best substitutes for more substantial property that a man can possess. Mark found it so. At first he had a very rough, up hill battle to fight. Circumstances let him have one or two powerful slaps "straight from the shoulder," just to try what metal he was made of. He always gave forth the true ring and came up smiling. Then circumstances turned round in a friendly manner, patted him approvingly upon the back, and said: "You'll do!" And he did do, as well as he could wish, and far better than he expected. He has thrown over his original trade long ago, and is part owner of a small sheep run "up country." His home—surrounded by a large and well cultivated garden—is a cottage built of log and corrugated zinc rather rough to look at outside, but exceedingly bright and cosy, if we give a peep at the interior, as we shall take the liberty of doing.

Pattie is there, busily preparing a supper of unusual abundance. She expects her husband home to-night, after an absence of six days. He has been to Melbourne, where he will endeavor to pick up two or three steady young fellows to work on the "run," as their stock is increasing and more help is required. Very different does the young wife look now compared with when we saw her stretched upon the pallet in Cribble street, Mile End, sipping the parish gruel. She has changed into a comely, blooming woman with a glow of health and contentment upon her face most pleasant to behold. "Baby" Pattie sits on a high chair at the table, watching her mother's culinary operations with great intentness and trying to dip her little fingers into every thing within her reach. In the corner is a cradle, where a pretty boy of twelve months reposes quietly, with his great blue eyes wide open, staring at the ceiling, and exhibiting a perfectly philosophic indifference to the rattle of plates, pots, and pans, mingled with the incessant chatter of his sister.

By and by the wife's attentive ear caught the sound of wheels. She flew to the door, and saw a wagon drawn by a pair of strong horses rapidly approaching. Directly she appeared the man who was driving gave the reins in charge of another, leaped to the ground, and ran to meet her. It was Mark Roper. He caught her in his arms and kissed her. To see this happy pair you would have thought they had been parted for years instead of for days. They loved each other as fervently as ever.

When the wagon drew up near the door, Mark introduced the two young men he had engaged at Melbourne, and then they proceeded to unpack and carry into the dwelling a number of tools, implements bundles and parcels—the last named containing household comforts and necessaries such as people supply themselves with in quantities when they live nearly two hundred miles away from the principal town to which they can only pay very occasional visits. After a gigantic supper had been disposed of the two new "helps," weary with their long journey, retired to rest, and Mark and his wife settled themselves down for a quiet chat upon affairs in general, particularly their own.

"What a lot of clothes you have brought," said Pattie, as she examined a motley heap of garments before her.

"Yes," observed Mark. "We shall want them all. The fresh hands have plenty of rough work before them, and will wear them out soon enough, I warrant."

"Here is a great ugly heavy coat. Whom do you intend this for?"

"Oh, that—they threw it in cheap, so I took it. It will serve somebody a turn in the rainy season."

"The lining wants coming out, it is all going to pieces," she remarked, taking up her scissors and snipping away at some loose rags. "Hullo! What's this?"

"What's what?" inquired Mark, over the tankard he was lifting to his lips.

"This! There is another lining underneath, and something stitched inside it."

"Rip it open then my dear."

No sooner said than done. In another moment Pattie drew forth a thin oil skin envelope and laid it on the table.

"What's in that I wonder?" cried Mark holding it up to the light. "Paper of some kind, I can see. Slit it open gently with a knife, girl. Don't tear anything. Be careful!"

"It's bank notes!" exclaimed Pattie pale with excitement. "Look! One, two three, four, five."

"By Jove!" so they are. Five Bank of England notes for—for—Why Pattie they're for a thousand pounds apiece! The rustling wealth shook in his trembling hand as he spoke.

"And here is something else Mark—a bit of paper with writing upon it. What does it all mean?"

"Read it," said her husband.

Thus it ran, "Whoever finds this money—five thousand pounds—may keep it. I give it to them freely. It's all mine, and got honestly. (Signed) JAMES GELSWORTHY."

"Uncle's money!" cried Pattie, gasping with astonishment.

"And your uncle's coat" added Mark in the same tone. "I remember it well now, torn and dirty as it is. I might have known it by the buttons. To think—only to think that it should have come back to us again, when I sold the whole concern more than three years ago for fifteen shillings!"—*Chamber's Journal.*

OSTRICH-FARMING

INTRODUCING INTO AMERICA AN INDUSTRY WHICH PAYS FABULOUSLY WHEN IT PAYS

[From the N Y World]

The American Consul at Buenos Ayres, Mr Eli Baker, in a recent report to the State Department takes up the subject of ostrich farming and raises the question of the introduction of the industry into the United States. There is no doubt that it will be discussed and probably tried, for Americans have a fancy for all such experiments, though of similar attempts during the past few years that at acclimating the silk-worm has been much more successful than that at rearing camels for the great American desert and the waterless plains towards the Mexican frontier, or at cultivating the tea plant. There was some talk about two years ago of introducing the ostrich into this country, and the wits made merry at the prospect of pasturing the noble bird in a one-quarry and, after profitably plucking his feathers for years, utilizing his legs for base-ball bats, but nothing came of it. The feathers represent the sole commercial value of the bird, as, though the flesh is eaten by the Indians of the Argentine Republic, it is decidedly too tough and strong to please a civilized palate. Until very recently the sole method of procuring the feathers was by killing the wild bird, and the slaughter long continued has made it extinct in Arabia and almost extinct in South Africa, while in the Argentine pampas it has retreated to the extreme western and southern frontiers. The African ostrich, which is altogether the more valuable bird, stands from seven to eight feet high, its head, neck and legs being quite bare of feathers. The feathers of the body are black [illegible], while those of the wings and tail are white, sometimes marked with black. The Argentine ostrich is only from four to five feet high, and its plumage, which is gray, or grayish black, sometimes tipped with white, is only valuable for the manufacture of feathers, brooms and dusters. The yield from feathers makes a very large sum in the course of a year. The annual exports from Tripoli and Tangier are valued at $1,100,000; Cairo sends about $175 000 worth; the Argentine Republic something over $100,000, while Natal and Cape Town in 1879 yielded $4,435,000 worth. In 1865 the exports from Cape Colony did not exceed 18,000 pounds weight, valued at $300,000.

It is about fourteen hundred years since ostrich-farming was first attempted at the Cape, and thus far, says Mr. Baker, "in spite of the continual drought, scarcity of grain, and other drawbacks, it has proved most successful; and I can see no reason, judging from the progress which, since it was attempted in the Argentine Republic, it has been making here, why it would not yield even greater profit in the United States, where the climate is equally suitable, the pasturage immensely superior, and all kinds of grain very many times cheaper. So far as climate, however, is concerned, the ostrich will thrive in the greatest extremes of heat and cold." The facts gathered by experienced ostrich-farmers are thus summarized. A league of land (say 6,000 acres) will, in an open state, readily subsist and accomodate 5 000 birds. Almost any kind of soil will do, though that containing gravel and small stones is to be preferred. The birds thrive on the most ordinary grass pasturage, but an allowance of grain food is advisable as tending to increase the feather product. When the farm is fenced properly, no regular herdsman is required, a material saving of expense. Says Mr. Baker: "The female becomes a breeding bird at four and the male at five years of age. Until they are two years of age they can be herded in the open country, like sheep, two men on foot being able to attend to 100 birds, they drive very readily, and can be removed from one part of the country to another on foot, with great rapidity. After they are two years of age they prefer to scatter or wander singly and require more attention unless they are kept in inclosed pastures. One pair of birds will hatch out ten or fifteen chickens four times a year. The female will lay one egg every other day, and when fifteen to twenty eggs are deposited in the nest she will sit upon them during the day and the male bird at night. The period of incubation is forty-two days, and if the chicks are removed to be brought up by the farmer the female will at once begin to lay again. During the breeding season the birds should be carefully inclosed and protected and receive a generous allowance not only of greens but also of small grain such as barley and corn. The young chicks for the first few weeks should be carefully housed from the cold and the rain and especially be sheltered at nights." More extended details may be derived from a report on South African ostrich farming, as follows: "The ostriches graze only during the day, as soon as it becomes dusk they sit down wherever they happen to be and remain there till morning. They do not drink much water, if they obtain it once every few days it is sufficient. They are easily frightened by any unusual object or sound but quickly become accustomed to their surroundings. Short herbage is best adapted for ostriches. They eat clover, short grass and all manner of weeds. Any sort of grain is good, lucerne or alfalfa cut up is excellent. They also require salt, small pebbles and as many chopped up bones as they will eat. Acorns, onions, carrots, indeed almost anything that may happen to be plentiful and cheap, may be given these birds with impunity. During heavy rain ostriches always sit down, and it is impossible to move them. They can be removed from one place to another with ease. One man walks in front, him they follow, one or two men behind drive them on, which is simply done by voice and the crack of whips. The male bird, when in season is very savage and attacks man, inflicting sometimes severe injuries. A little care is necessary in entering their camps. A long brush flourished in the bird's face, or a stick forked at the end for the purpose of catching his neck generally suffices to keep him off. Few birds when properly cared for die from any sickness, more are killed by accident the most common of which is the breaking of a leg."

As for the feather product the bird is plucked when from six to eight months old, and thereafter at periods of about seven months, its life being estimated at from twenty five to thirty years. The best mode of plucking the feathers is not to pull them out, but to cut the quill about an inch from the root. The feathers are cut slightly before they ripen, in order to preserve the tips, which otherwise get frayed. The portion of quill left in the wing, when deprived of the feather, speedily ripens and may in a few weeks be pulled out with a pair of pincers after which the new feather begins to form. The blacks, drabs and tails are not cut, but simply pulled out by hand. Each wing produces twenty-five long feathers (besides blacks, drabs and tails), the majority of which, especially in the male birds, are pure white. The feathers, it need hardly be said are costly things. At the Cape a single good white feather brings $5 and an ordinary one $2 50. The chicken feathers do not bring more than $5 per bird, but the subsequent pluckings are valued at from $40 to $150 and the income per annum from each bird is set by Mr Baker on a low average at $112.

Of course the ostrich costs a good round price to begin with. Delivered in Buenos Ayres the price for full grown birds is from $1 000 to $1 250 a pair, with gradual prices for those half grown but cheaper rates could be obtained by correspondence with South African dealers. At Mr Raubenheimer's last sale there the prices ranged from $475 up to $875 per pair averaging $660 while the young birds with and without full plumage brought about $150 a pair. Breeders estimate that there is a big profit in the business when the chicks bring $50 apiece at one month old. Says Mr Baker: "One hundred chicks will cost $5 000 and the expenses for a year will be about $1 000. If 10 per cent loss be allowed for mortality ninety birds will be left thirteen months old, which will produce feathers about this time to the value of $4 500 (not counting the first plucking of chicken feathers), taking the least hopeful view of the matter. This is a profit of 75 per cent from the feathers alone, while the value of the birds themselves will have more than doubled in the same time. If the chicks are sold by the breeder when under a month old the gross income from one pair of good birds will be from $2 000 to $3 000 per annum, but if he prefers to keep them until a few months old these sums are largely increased. In some parts of the Cape Colony the parent birds are not allowed to hatch out their own chicks, incubating being extensively practiced. No time being lost in setting a larger number of eggs are yearly given, and more chickens are naturally obtained." It may be added that the product of artificial incubation is much larger, and the chicks are of greater robustness.

The prospectus of the Natal Ostrich Farming Company demands a cash capital of $37 500 to be expended as follows. Twenty pairs of breeders at $1 100, forty pairs of young birds at $200 and wire fencing and incubating machines, $7 500, and from this stock a return of from $15,000 to $20,000 in feathers was expected. The company figured on 600 chicks a year, 25 per cent off for death, accident &c, leaving 450 net—at $75 each, 300—225 net—by incubation, at the same price, and $17 500 worth of feathers, total revenue, $68 125. The estimated expenditure was $3 750 for the London office and the same for management in Natal, two European overseers at $750 a year, thirty native hands at $60 with $2 50 a month for rations, $750 for artificial food and $2 500 for contingencies leaving a profit of $53 175. Julius von Mosenthal in his well known book on "Ostriches and Ostrich Farming" says "A full-grown male ostrich will yield one pound of first class feathers, of which it takes from 90 to 100 to the pound the value of which in Port Elizabeth or Cape Town would be from $210 to $250 per pound. The second class feathers, which are neither so long nor so broad and have not got the spotless purity of the first quality, realize from $100 to $150 per pound.

It is undoubtedly the case that some of the South African ostrich-farmers have made large fortunes. An Englishman writing a couple of years ago said that the profits were much larger than those derived from sheep-farming. "A friend," he said, "who in 1873 began farming with two cocks and three hens wrote to me that notwithstanding he had had many losses during the previous eighteen months he had up to 1875 sold birds and feathers to the value of about $10,000, and had in November, 1875, 150 birds of all ages, worth, according to the then market value between $25 000 and $30,000. Another ostrich farmer says that he finds the business very profitable, as his fourteen birds had paid him better than the wool of 4 000 sheep. He had a good many chickens, which he had sold at from $60 to $80 each, while the feathers of ostriches have brought $235 per pound weight."

An excellent opportunity is afforded to Americans possessed of an enterprising turn of mind and some capital to go into the business of ostrich-farming at least on a limited scale. An ostrich paddock would be a decidedly interesting addition to the grounds of a gentleman farmer's residence and it might become fashionable for the daughters of first families to wear nothing but home raised ostrich feathers with the family jewels and lace.

By the late riot in Warsaw, Russia, 10,000 people were financially ruined.

Railroads.

[illegible] Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Dec. 5th, 1881

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Bangor for Waterville at 6 00 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) stopping at all intermediate stations and passengers from Bangor or such stations, excepting for Newport and Dexter or Burnham and Belfast, MUST TAKE THIS TRAIN, as must also passengers from way stations or points west of the same or take the afternoon mixed train or the night Pullman.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Bangor at 7 15 A. M. with cars running over both lines to Portland, and Pullman Parlor Cars via Augusta, connecting with Grand Trunk at Danville, with Knox & Lincoln [illegible] with Portland & Worcester line at Westbrook, with Boston & Maine at B & M Junction, and with Eastern R R at Portland, Arriving in Boston at 5 50 P M. This train WILL NOT STOP BETWEEN BANGOR AND NEWPORT.

NIGHT TRAIN with Pullman Sleeping Car leaves Bangor for Boston via Augusta at 7 45 P M, EVERY NIGHT, entire train running through without change, arriving in Portland at 1 50 A M and Boston at 6 0 A M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Bangor for Waterville at 1 0 P M, connecting at Newport for Dexter and at Burnham for Belfast.

NIGHT TRAIN from Boston arrives in Bangor at 5 45 A M (every day).

DAY TRAIN arrives in Bangor at 6 [illegible] P M.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Bangor at 7 00 A M and 5 35 P M.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS from Portland will be due at Bangor at 11 25 A M mixed from Waterville and express freight from Boston at 5 30 P M.

PAYSON TUCKER, Supt.

Dec 1st 1881 [illegible]

European & No. American Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY Nov [illegible] 1881

Express train leaves Bangor (Exchange street) for St John at 7 0 A M.

Night train leaves Bangor for St John 7 30 P M, Pullman Sleeping [illegible] attached.

Trains leave Bangor for Blanchard B & P R R [illegible]

Bangor for Oldtown [illegible]

Oldtown for Bangor [illegible]

Bangor for Mattawamkeag [illegible]

Mattawamkeag for Bangor [illegible]

Trains from St John due at Bangor [illegible]

[illegible]

Bangor Oct [illegible]

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

On and after MONDAY Nov [illegible] 1881

Morning Passenger train leaves Bangor [illegible]

A Mixed Train leaves Bangor [illegible]

A Mixed Train leaves Blanchard at [illegible]

Passenger Train leaves Blanchard [illegible]

STAGE CONNECTIONS

At Milo, daily for Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works.

At South Sebec daily for Sebec Village and Barnard.

At Abbot Village daily for Parkman and Wellington.

At Monson Station daily, for Monson.

At Blanchard, daily for Greenville, Moosehead Lake.

Nov 25 1881 ARTHUR BROWN, Supt

Steamships.

[illegible] Sanford Steamship Co.

BETWEEN

BANGOR and BOSTON

Touching at Winterport, [illegible] Belfast [illegible]

Winter Arrangement



Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt [illegible]

MONDAY, JAN 16th, 1882

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK

[illegible]

STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE

White Star, Allan, Guion, [illegible] and German, Italian [illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPEAN TOURS

ANCHOR LINE

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

NEW YORK [illegible] LONDON [illegible]

[illegible]

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Semi-Weekly Line to New York.

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia

[illegible]

Ticket and Stateroom [illegible] Exchange Street

BOSTON,

VIA STEAMER FROM PORTLAND

[illegible]

J. E. COYLE [illegible]

apr23

Baltimore, Norfolk,

And Washington Steamship Line

Every Wednesday and Saturday

[illegible] VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA [illegible]

By Va, Tenn & Ga Air Line

By Atlantic Coast Line

By Inland & Seaboard Coast and Potomac S B Co

TICKETS

Through Tickets [illegible]

C. SAMPSON, Gen Agt [illegible] Wharf Boston

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN NEW YORK [illegible]

Cabin Fare $100 [illegible]

$144 [illegible]

BROWN, Agt

mar 4

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

FROM PORTLAND AND BOSTON ON THURSDAYS

[illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans [illegible]

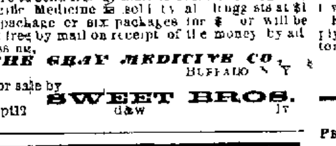
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props.

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Impotency and all Diseases as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5 or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing,

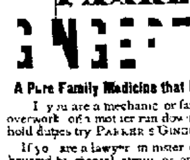
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

For sale by

SWEET BROS.

sept12 d&w 1y

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.



The best, cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston Cologne.

[illegible]

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or house hold duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO. 163 William St. New York. 50c and one dollar sizes at all dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, January Term, A. D. 1882.

Upon the petition of Lyndon Oak of Garland, in said County, a creditor of Rebecca Bisisdell, late of said Garland, deceased, that the administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Andrew M Haskell of said Garland,

ORDERED That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

feb6 3w

State of Maine

PENOBSCOT, ss Court of Probate, [illegible]

[illegible]

A true copy,—Attest JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

feb4—3w

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

At Bangor in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, the twenty [illegible] 188[illegible]

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of [illegible] of Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, Insolvent Debtor who has been declared an Insolvent upon his own petition by the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.

FRANK [illegible]

jan[illegible]

D. W. MAXFIELD

DENTIST

Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block

Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine

Ether administered when desired [illegible]

CENTENNIAL 160° OIL

Especially adapted for use in Student Lamps

Cheapest and Best. Odorless and Absolutely Safe.

For Sale by all Principal Grocers

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